FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 182 19 September 1986

INTERBLOC AFFAIRS

Reportage on 'Friendship-86' Military Exercise
Inspection by CSSR's Vaclavik [Prague RUDE PRAVO 4, 6 Sep] AA 1
11 Sep Exercises [CTK] AA 2
12 Sep Concluding Exercises [CTK] AA 2
Closing Day TV Report [Prague Television] AA 3
Statement by CSSR's Vaclavik [CTK] AA 4

BULGARIA

Consultations Held With Soviet Foreign Ministry C 1
More on Talks With PRC Textile Industry Minister C 1
State Council Appoints New Ambassadors C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 3 Sep]
Leaders Lay Wreaths at Dimitrov Mausoleum C 2
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 8 Sep]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, USSR's Silayev Meet on Cooperation D 1
Talks Continue With Visiting Algerian Delegation
Husak Meets Benjedid D 1
Husak on Results D 2
Husak Delegation Departs D 2
Strougal Holds Final Talks in Copenhagen D 3
Communique Issued on Tanzanian Delegation Visit D 3
Press Draws Positive Picture of Jan Masaryk D 5
Shortage of Fruit, Vegetables in Bohemia D 8
["ZN" in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 12 Sep]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Transit Travel Restrictions Announced E 1
Nicaragua's Ortega Praises SED Solidarity E 1
Further Reportage on Visit by Greek Delegation
Foreign Ministers Discuss Issues E 4
Greek President Speaks E 5
Honecker Says Talks 'Successful' E 8
Further Reportage on 11th WFTU Congress
Greetings Message to Congress E 8
Tisch Speaks E 9

HUNGARY

Report Provides Details of Agreements With Syria F 1
Foreign Minister Departs for UNGA Session F 3

Lazar Telegraphs Condolences to Pham Van Dong F 3
Importance of Relations With Soviet Union Noted F 3
[Szaszi in MAGYAR HIRLAP 5 Sep]
Nuclear Scientist Describes Start of Power Block F 4
New Banking System Begins 1 January F 5
Ovari Inspects Baranya County Institutions F 6
Bogomolov Interviewed on USSR Economic Reform F 6
[cross-reference]
Briefs: Anti-Herpes Drug F 6

POLAND

Jaruzelski Speaks at Zielona Gora Conference G 1
Zielona Gora Voivodship Elects PZPR Officials G 11

ROMANIA

French Foreign Affairs Official Visits H 1
Meets Ceausescu H 1
Ends Visit H 1
CSSR Secretary Jakes Arrives in Bucharest H 2
[Bratislava PRAVDA 9 Sep]
Nicu Ceausescu 'Attends Youth, Peace' Seminar H 3
Investment System Improvement To Boost Economy H 3
Results of Accumulation Policy Announced H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidency Discusses Report on Castro Visit I 1
Assesses Visit 'Very Useful' I 1
Mamula Receives GDR Air Force Commander I 1
Talks Continue With FRG Foreign Policy Committee
Makic Receives Stercken I 2
Focus on Cooperation I 2
Zagreb Fair Roundtable Looks at Trade With EC I 3
[BORBA 16 Sep]
Hasani Receives New Envoy to Mission at CEMA I 3
Sundic Looks at Shultz-Shevardnadze Meeting I 3
Draft Bill To Solve TANJUG Budget Problems I 4
Assembly Examines Failure To Achieve Export Plan I 5
Renovica Meets With LCY CC Commission Heads I 5
Ivanograd Tribune Looks at Socioeconomic Crisis I 6
Bosnia, Hercegovina LC Discusses Work Stoppages I 6
Croatian LC CC Presidium Views Media Influence I 7
BORBA Looks at Bogavac Case, Solidarity Fund I 8
[Kragovic 6-7 Sep]
Assembly Discusses Graft, Corruption, Martinovic I 10

REPORTAGE ON 'FRIENDSHIP-86 MILITARY EXERCISE

Inspection by CSSR's Vaclavik

AU081349 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 4 and 6 September (and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on the same days) carries CTK reports, datelined "Bohemia" and dealing with the inspection tour of CSSR Defense Minister Vaclavik "in the training area where the members of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army are training for the 'Druzhba 86' ['Friendship-86'] exercise.

On 5 September the 350-word report on page 2, entitled "Preparation For the Druzhba-86 Exercise -- Colonal-General Milan Vaclavik Visited the Training Area," states that on 4 September the minister inspected command posts, was shown examples of the defense activities of a motorized artillery unit in cooperation with the air force, and talked to CSSR and Hungarian soldiers. After describing the care devoted to the soldiers under training conditions, quoting a commander of a tank squad [ceta] on his optimism about fulfilling his tasks, and noting the efficient party-political work among the troops, CTK reports that the minister's press conference at the end of his visit to the training area on that day. He is quoted as saying that "the commanders and soldiers of the participating armies are fulfilling all the set tasks in the preparatory training. They approach these tasks in a responsible and enterprising manner, and the collaboration of commanders and staffs is constantly improving. 'I would like to stress that our soldiers understand the training for the Druzhba-86 exercise as the fulfillment of their international duty in defense of socialism in union with the armies of the Warsaw Pact,' the CSSR Minister of National defense stated."

The 420-word report on 6 September, on page 2, is entitled "The Common Resolve to Protect the Results of Peace Work; Colonel-General M. Vaclavik, CSSR Minister of National Defense, on the Druzhba-86 Exercise." It deals with the minister's 5 September visit to the troops, when he is said to have "seen an example of the training of our and Soviet soldiers in crossing a waterway" in the presence of Colonel-General Nikolay Zotov, senior representative of the commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States attached to the CSSR Minister of National Defense; and of Colonel-General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops in the CSSR. Vaclavik's visit and talks with the CSSR and USSR soldiers is described and he is said to have praised their "enterprising approach to the fulfillment of all tasks" and 'stressed that the mutual exchange of experience contributes toward improving the quality of the training." CTK then quotes from the minister's interview, given to the CTK and the Czechoslovak Television "during his stay in the training area"; the minister is quoted as saying: "We are carrying out the allied Druzhba-86 exercise in the spirit of the traditional cooperation of the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact. The exercise follows only one aim -- it consolidates the common resolve to protect the results of the peace work of the countries of the socialist community. It is in this spirit that the exercise is organizing the training and realization of defense activity with the participation of the troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army, and the Hungarian People's Army. Cooperation between commanders and staffs is intensified, combat readiness is improved and combat friendship and the international unity of the soldiers of the friendly armies are consolidated.

"In the spirit of the CSCE of Helsinki, advance notice of the Druzhba 86 exercises was duly given, and we invited observers from a number of countries. They will have an opportunity to follow the conduct of combat activities in various phases of the exercise.

This emphasizes the idea of the Budapest session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states in June 1986, namely that there should be a more detailed exchange data on military exercises. This would serve to consolidate mutual trust. At the same time the exercise shows the nature and goals of the Warsaw Pact armies -- to defend the freedom of our nations, socialism, and peace."

11 Sep Exercises

LD112233 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 11 (CTK) -- The exercises of the ground troops of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian armies, Druzhba 86, supervised by commander of the Western Military Zone Lieutenant General Miroslav Vacek, continued today with defence operations as planned.

Watching the operations were observers from 19 countries, signatories to the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe -- Austria, Belgium, Britain, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the two German States, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland, United States and Yugoslavia.

Commanders and staffs developed cooperation with the air force, and artillery and tank units. An important moment of the defence was timely deployment of tank units.

While ground troops of the Czechoslovak People's Army took efficient action against attacking forces in the mountainous terrain, fighter planes and helicopters were preparing to take off. They flew in short intervals, attacked with precision and maneuvered well. Czechoslovak pilots were joined by their Soviet colleagues and operated in perfect harmony.

12 Sep Concluding Exercises

LD121552 Prague CTK in English 1420 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK) -- The final day of the Druzhba 86 [Friendship-86] exercises of the Czechoslovak, Soviet and Hungarian Army units today was a test of their combat mastery and preparedness for defence, with the main task being the crossing of a waterway and taking control of a determined area.

Also today the exercises were watched by observers from 19 countries which signed the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

After pilots of Soviet helicopters dropped a group of Soviet motorized riflemen, Czechoslovak and Soviet rifle units on armed carriers, backed by anti-aircraft defence, artillery and air force, bean the crossing of tne waterway, followed by tanks.

The joint exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army, code-named Druzhba 86, ended on the territory of the Czech Socialist Republic today.

The aims of the exercises, which started Monday, have been achieved and the troops which took part are returning to their garrisons.

Closing Day TV Report

LD122305 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Report on final day of "Friendship-86" exercises in the CSSR by unidentified correspondent, including interview with Colonel Vyacheslav Pismenniy, pilot, first class; Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Troops; and unidentified speaker; recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Correspondent] The calm surface of the water and both banks of the river are still enveloped in morning mist. All around, however, the armies and equipment already are assembled for the joint exercises "Druzhba-86" ["Friendship-86"]. During the night, the units advanced to the river. In a few moments you will experience with us the crossing of the waterway, which is, by the way, among the most demanding of battle activities.

The battle activity to overcome the defense of the blues began on one of the river banks with a Soviet helicopter troop landing. Together with the skill of the pilots, the Soviet motorized rifles units also proved their decisiveness, daring, and exceptional physical readiness, and immediately after jumping out entered into battle action.

[Colonel Vyacheslav Pismenniy, speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Joint action of Czechoslovak and Soviet airmen is very close at this time. We are fulfilling the same tasks; we even have the same command posts. I think that this excellent cooperation will help us to complete the task also in the final stage.

[Correspondent] The crossing of the waterway began and there was massive artillery and air support in a wide area. The battle vehicles crossed the river by floating on the surface, which is one of the most demanding aspects to the qualification of army drivers. The staffs were also in close cooperation during the crossing of the waterway.

[Pismenniy] Here we have (?contact) with all the battle vehicles, and we are preparing for the action of the second wave.

[Correspondent] Today also the battle activity was watched by observers from 19 Helsinki Final Act signatory countries. Tank troops were overcoming the river in the first stage of the battle by driving under water. Their other units then crossed on self-propelled ferries.

An excellent example of a fabulous harmony between the Czechoslovak and Soviet units was the construction of the pontoon bridge. The individual parts of this floating road were linked by engineers of both armies with professional ability in a few minutes, and the construction was completed this time with a speed that had never been achieved during exercises on this section of the river before. The bridge has been built; the tasks have been completed at this moment. Tell me how you feel?

[Unidentified speaker] How I feel?

[Correspondent] Was it successful?

[Speaker] I think on the whole, yes.

[Correspondent] How was cooperation with Soviet soldiers?

[Speaker] Perfect.

[Correspondent in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Comrade Colonel General, how do you evaluate the joint action of Czechoslovak and Soviet troops during the course of the joint exercises "Friendship-86"?

[Colonel General Viktor Yermakov, speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] Today we witnessed very close cooperation between soldiers of the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies who jointly solved the tasks of this stage of the exercises. It was shown once again that during all our joint work and exercises, our battle friendship was also being implemented. It is being confirmed that Czechoslovak and Soviet soldiers are well propared for reliable defense of socialism.

[Correspondent] With air support, the decisive counterattack by the ground forces continued, during which the Czechoslovak, Soviet, and Hungarian tank troops fulfilled their task in an exemplary way. Through a joint maneuver with all types of forces, they succeeded in reaching the designated areas and fulfilled the tasks of the closing day of the exercises.

Statement by CSSR's Vaclavik

LD131653 Prague CTK in English 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 13 (CTK) -- The military exercises "Druzhba-86" ["Friendship-86"] have contributed to the further improvement in the command in struggle in complicated conditions and strengthened the military, moral and political unity of members of the participating armies.

This was said today by Czechoslovak Defence Minister Colonel-General Milan Vaclavik at a meeting held at the conclusion of the joint military exercises of the Czechoslovak People's Army, the Soviet Army and the Hungarian People's Army code-named "Druzhba-86".

The unity and cohesion of the socialist states is the guarantee of peaceful life, collective security and the further development of socialism. The significance of expanding allround cooperation has been increasing especially in connection with the dangerous development of the international situation, complicated mainly by the militarist policy of the USA and its NATO allies, he said.

He further stressed that the socialist countries have been proving by concrete deeds their peace policy aimed at the elimination of the threat of nuclear war, at disarmament and the strengthening of peace. One of them is the extension of the Soviet Union unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions.

At the conclusion of his address Milan Vaclavik appreciated the successful fulfilment of demanding tasks of the military exercises by the troops of the fraternal armies.

CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTERY

AU181742 Sofia BTA in English 1642 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (BTA) -- Consultations between the Foreign Ministries of Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were held in Sofia from September 15 through September 18, 1986. The Bulgarian delegation was headed by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, and the Soviet by Mr Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R.

Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, received Mr Vadim Loginov.

Mr Loginov was also received by Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs, and by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

The participants in the conslultations exchanged views on the state of the bilateral relations in view of the current world situation and a number of other issues of common interest.

MORE ON TALKS WITH PRC TEXTILE INDUSTRY MINISTER

AU181804 Sofia BTA in English 1727 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 18 (GTA) -- A Chinese delegation, headed by Mrs Wu Wenying, minister of the textile industry of China, paid a visit to Bulgaria. During its talks with a delegation of the Bulgarian Association of the Light Industry, it discussed matters related to the bilateral cooperation in this field. While discussing the prospects for the future cooperation, the two sides to the talks expressed the desire to broaden contacts and adopt new forms of cooperation. The stress will be put on the economic links in the fields of the cotton, wool and knitwear textiles and on the development of techno-scientific exchange and technical mutual assistance.

A protocol was signed on the results of the talks. The document envisages a broadening of the trade exchange through an increase of the exchange of goods and textile machines. Bulgarian enterprises will buy Chinese machines while Bulgarian specialists will offer their Chinese colleagues technical and design assistance.

The Chinese delegation was received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, Mr Andrey Lukanov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgaro-Chinese Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADORS

AU091326 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Sep 86 p 8

[Text] The State Council has issued decrees enacting the following:

Petur Danailov Khristov is released from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria [PRB] to the CSSR;

Khristo Simeonov Petkov is appointed the PRB's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the CSSR;

Barukh Moshe Grinberg is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the RPB to the Republic of Colombia.

Dimitur Petkov Popov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Colombia;

Argir Aleksandrov Konstantinov is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Republic of Turkey;

Minko Georgiev Sladkarov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of th PRB to the Republic of Turkey;

Metodi Simeonov Popov is released from his post as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Kingdom of Morocco;

Ilya Aleksandrov Stoyanov is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRB to the Kingdom of Morocco.

LEADERS LAY WREATHS AT DIMITROV MAUSOLEUM

AU101424 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 8 Sep 86 p 6

[Text] Our native land maintains feelings of gratitude and the deepest respect towards its sons and daughters who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for the people's liberty and happiness. It preserves the same noble feelings for the Soviet soldiers who brought about Bulgaria's great day -- 9 September.

The solemn ceremonies held today at memorials in the capital were devoted to the 42d anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

In the square bearing the name of the Day of Freedom there gathered many citizens, young people, schoolchildren, and Pioneers. Also present were Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, and Stoyan Mikhaylov; deputy chairman of the State Council and the government; chiefs of department of the BCP Central Committee; ministers; and leaders of social-political and mass organizations.

Chiefs and members of the diplomatic missions in Bulgaria were also present.

In front of the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people, wreaths were laid in the name of the BCP Central Committee, the National Assembly, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the Administrative Council of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions, the Central Committee of the Dimitrov Komsomol, the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship, the Sofia City BCP Committee and the Sofia City People's Council, as well as in the name of the diplomatic corps.

The members of the party and state leaderships paid their respects before the tomb of Georgi Dimitrov.

Wreaths of gratitude were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior, the Memorial to the Soviet Army-Liberator, and at the Common Grave. Guards of honor of the Bulgarian People's Army presented military salutes. The national anthem of the People's Republic of Bulgaria was played.

HUSAK, USSR'S SILAYEV MEET ON COOPERATION

LD181306 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1200 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received at Prague Castle today Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Silayev is heading the Soviet delegation to the 10th session of plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the CSSR and the USSR for implementing the cooperation program in the development of nuclear energy in our country up to 1990 and the session on further developing engineering cooperation. The meeting was also attended by Josef Haman, candidate presidium member and secretary of the party's Central Committee.

During their conversation, the two representatives praised the results which have been achieved in multilateral CSSR-USSR cooperation and voiced the conviction that the 10th session of government plenipotentiaries for implementing the cooperation program in nuclear power engineering will represent another step in implementing the adopted perspectives and intentions in engineering. In this connection they stressed the significance of deepening long-term specialization and cooperation in this sphere with a concurrent faster implementation of the results of scientific-technical progress as a prerequisite for growth in the technological standards and efficiency of industry and other branches of the national economy.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH VISITING ALGERIAN DELEGATION

Husak Meets Bendjedid

LD171157 Prague CTK in English 1125 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak met Algerian President and National Liberation Front Party General Secretary Chadli Bendjedid for talks in conclusion of this three-day visit here today.

The two statesmen spoke with appreciation of the visit, stressing that it had become a real milestone in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Algeria.

In a cordial and friendly debate, the two leaders pointed out the good prospects for the future development of bilateral relations, stressing that good conditions exist for long-term and stable cooperation. Later on, the delegates of the two countries met for talks.

During his stay here, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohulsav Chnoupek received Mahtoud Ali Beiba, [name as received] a member of the Executive Committee and head of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Polisario front. The Czecholslovak minister reiterated the invariable position of Czechoslovakia, supporting a just solution to the question of Western Sahara in line with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

Husak on Results

LD180945 Prague CTK in English 1634 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Algiers Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- "I am very satisfied with the results of the visit. We discussed with the president and other Algerian officials a broad range of issues of interest to both sides," Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak told journalists before leaving Algiers for home today.

"Naturally, we also spoke about international issues. We have agreed to deepen Czechoslovak-Algerian cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other spheres."

Algerian "President Chadli Bendjedid expressed the wise idea that...we must lay sound foundations for long-term cooperation with good prospects. I fully agree with this," Gustav Husak said and added that this idea was brought up also during the talks between other members of the Czechoslovak and Algerian delegations.

"We shall work on both sides towards this end. I regard this as the main and very positive outcome of our visit," he stressed.

Gustav Husak said he had seen much new in Algeria and appreciated the country's desire for quick economic and cultural development. He wished the Algerian people success in their work and a contented life.

Husak, Delegation Departs

LD171504 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Shortly before noon, the highest representatives of Czechoslovakia and Algeria, Gustav Husak and Chadli Bendjedid, with their entourages, left for Houari Boumedienne international airport. Gustav Husak made a statement for the press in the departure lounge. He expressed thanks for the hospitality and warm reception he received on Algerian teritory, praised the friendly atmosphere and, above all, the fruitful and very positive results of the 3-day negotiations. The two statesmen then had a short conversation.

For the purpose of the festive departure, an honorary military unit of the president of the republic lined up at the airport, decorated with the state flags of the two countries. The highest representative of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic said good-bye to Algerian Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi, Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, as well as to other Algerian representatives, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and ambassadors of the two countries. Accompanied by Chadli Bendjedid, he then inspected the honorary unit. Following the state anthems of the two countries, the two representatives said a very cordial good-bye. Shortly after 1200, the special plane with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, on board left for home.

STROUGAL HOLDS FINAL TALKS IN COPENHAGEN

LD171524 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Denmark -- Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and Danish Prime Minister Poul Schluter, met in Copenhagen today for their final talks. They summed up the results of their talks, stressing yet again that favorable prerequisites exist for further development of relations between Czechoslovakia and Denmark in the political, economic, and cultural spheres. They noted that Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal's visit to the Kingdom of Denmark is an important step for deepening cooperation between the two countries, as well as friendship between the Czechoslovak and the Danish people. When talking about the current situation in the world they expressed similar views that, in harmony with the wishes and strivings of all progressive people, it is necessary to consistently strive for a reduction of international tension, disarmament, and creating the prerequisites for lasting fruitful cooperation and friendship among peoples.

Lubomir Strougal and members of his delegation then had a friendly talk with Vend Jacobsen, president of the Danish parliament, the vice presidents of the parliament, and the chief representatives of political parties represented in it. During the meeting they expresed similar views on the solution of the most important international problems, reduction of tension in the world, disarmament, and creating the conditions for all-round peace and cooperation. The participants praised the role of small and medium-sized states, such as Czechoslovakia and Denmark and noted that the development of their relations is an example of good cooperation of countries with differing social systems.

Concluding his official visit to the Kingdom of Denmark, Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met with Danish and Czechoslovak journalists at a press conference in Copenhagen. He expressed satisfaction over the results of his visit to Denmark and praised, above all, the possiblity of open and constructive exchange of views on the most pressing problems of bilateral relations, as well as the international situation.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON TANZANIAN DELEGATION VISIT

LD141657 Prague CTK in English 1452 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 14 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed the conviciton that an improvement of the international situation, which remains tense by the fault of imperialism, can be achieved only on the basis of respect for the principles of self-determination, independence and equality of nations.

This is stated in a joint Czechoslovak-Tanzanian communique issued here today at the conclusion of an official visit of Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin William Mkapa to Czechoslovakia.

The Tanzanian minister visit Czechoslovakia on September 10-14, 1986 at the invitation of Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Both sides pointed out that paramount attention at the current disarmament talks must be paid to questions connected with averting the danger of nuclear war, halting the arms race on earth, preventing its move to outer space and concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

They called for an immediate implementation of the program of liquidation of weapons of mass destruction, especially nuclear arms and welcomed the statement of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of January 15, 1986, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania condemned all attempts aimed at space militarization and pointed out that the process of nuclear disarmament should be organically linked with the development of cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes, the communique said.

Both sides resolutely called for an immediate halt to nuclear tests and in this connection highly appreciated the Soviet decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions until Janauary 1, 1987.

Both sides supported the idea of creating nuclear free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world.

They expressed the wish that progress should also be made in the field of conventional weapons.

They attached great significance to the convention of an international conference on mutual relations between disarmament and development.

Czcechoslovakia and Tanzania resolutely oppose the attempts of the present U.S. Administration to turn South Africa into a scene of global political and military confrontation and the imperialist attempts to include the African continent or some of its parts into the sphere of the so-called vital interests, the communique further said.

Both sides expressed serious concerns over the fact that progressive changes on the African continent meet with stubborn oposition on the part of the imperialist states which have been escalating their policy of pressure and gross interference in the internal affairs of African countries.

Both sides highly appreciated the activity of the Organization of African Unity in the process of final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism and racism. The Czechoslovak side especially appreciated Tanzania's active contribution to the struggle of African nations agains racism and colonialism, the communique said.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed serious concern over the continuing tense situation in the south of Africa caused by the aggressive racist policy of the government of the South African Republic, supported by the imperialist countries, especially the USA, Great Britain and France, the communique said.

They stated that the hotbed of tension in the south of Africa cannot be eliminated without the resolute liquidation of all remnants of colonialism and racism in this area.

Both sides reiterated their solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of South Africa for the liquidation of apartheid and called on all states to impose complete mandatory sanctions on the Pretoria regime.

Both sides resolutely condemned the continuing unlawful occupation of Namibia by the South African Republic and called for immediate independence for the Namibian people.

Dealing with the situation in the Middle East, the Czechoslovak and the Tanzanian sides agreed that Israel, supported by the USA, is responsible for the continuing crisis in this region, the communique said.

Both sides expressed support for the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. auspices and the participation of all sides involved, including the PLO.

Czechoslovakia and Tanzania expressed concern over the continuing Iranian-Iraqi conflict, called for an immediate ceasefire and for the solution of mutual disputes by political means.

Both sides appreciated the growing importance of the Nonaligned Movement in the struggle for averting the danger of war and the liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension, the communique said.

Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin William Mkapa invited Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to pay an official friendly visit to Tanzania. The invitation was accepted.

PRESS DRAWS POSITIVE PICTURE OF JAN MASARYK

AU170703 [Editorial Report] Several Czechoslovak newspaper mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jan Masaryk (born on 14 September 1886 in Prague), son of Tomas Garrique Masaryk, founder of the Czechoslovak Republic, and Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs from 1945 to 1948, up to his "suicide" on 10 March 1948, shortly after the communist takeover.

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech and Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 September, on page 3 in each instance, both carry an identical 2,400-word article by Frantisek Ourednik entitled "I Go With the People." Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 36 on 10 September, on pages 8 and 9 carries a 1,700-word article by Zdenek Vesely entitled "Politician and Diplomat Jan Masaryk." Prague TVORBA in Czeck No 36 on 10 September on page 6 marks the anniversary with a 2,600-word article by Frantisek Hajn, entitled "He Went With the People." All three articles are annotated biographies of Jan Masaryk and they all center on the following topics -- Masaryk's family background, his career as diplomat in the Czechoslovak Republic prior to World War II and as minister of foreign affairs in the Czechoslovak government-in-exile in London, and his political activity in the postwar period. In this connection, the articles also briefly discuss the circumstances of Masaryk's death.

Speaking about Masaryk's family background, none of the three articles deals with Jan Masaryk's relationship with his father, the first president of the "bourgeois" Czechoslovak Republic. Only Hajn's TVORBA article mentions that it was hard for Jan to be associated with his father because "influenced by the Masaryk legend, many people expected too much of the son and let him feel their disappointment when they did not find in him a second Masaryk legend. They resented his endeavor to be and to stay himself." In a letter remark Hajn also mentions that "originally Jan Masaryk was influenced by his father's negative view of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Bolshevism." He maintains, however, that this negative attitude later changed.

Discussing Jan's family background and youth, the Ourednik and Hajn articles also mention his American-born mother and the many years he spent abroad. Even though, according to Ourednik's article, this "could not remain without influence on his personality," Ourednik insists that Jan Masaryk was nonetheless a "dyed-in-the-wool Praguer."

Discussing Jan Masaryk's diplomatic career in the United States and Great Britain after World War I, Ourednik, Vesely, and Hajn all appreciate Jan Masaryk's political struggle against the policy of appeasment towards Hitler. Hajn notes the "excellent reputation" enjoyed by Masaryk as a diplomat and Ourednik maintains that "together with Zdenek Fierlinger, he became possible the most useful diplomat of the pre-Munich republic." According to Hajn, as a diplomat in the West Masaryk also "acknowledged and respected the policy of Czechoslovakia's rapprochement with the USSR. However, he did not yet understand the growing role of the Soviet Union in European and world politics and for the existence of Czechoslovakia itself. That is why the Western allies' betrayal at Munich was for Masaryk also a personal tragedy." Using similar terms, Ourednik, too, acknowledges Jan Masaryk's "respect for the policy of rapprochement between the Czechoslovak Republic and Soviet Union, initiated by Czechoslovak-Soviet treaty of 1935. However, to actually realize the significance of the Soviet Union and its policy of collective security in Europe and in the world annd the importance of this policy for the fate of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the Khoslovak state, he had to overcome a tangle of deep-seated prejudices and illusions about Czechoslovakia's Western allies, particulary about England."

Despite the national, state, and -- for Masaryk also personal -- tragedy suffered by the Munich agreement of 1938, the Ourednik article continues, Jan Masaryk did not capitulate and played an active role in the "center of non-communist Czechoslovak resistance" on the British isles. On a lecture tour of the United States in 1940 and in talks with "influential people" he "helped to weaken the still-prevailing neutral stand of the Americans" toward the war in Europe and was "indispensable" as Benes' "mainstay" in dealing with American and British "leading circles." Speaking about Masaryk's wartime activities, the Vesely TRIBUNA article pays tribute to his "radio broadcasts from London, which by their characteristic witty and optimistic tenor provided encouragement for our people in the difficult times of occupation."

According to Ourednik, the war years also mark a change in Masaryk's attitude to the Soviet Union. He says: "Jan Masaryk came to realize more and more intensively that the interest of Czechoslovakia's existence would require after the war an utterly new arrangement in Europe and in the world at large. And, above all, he was increasingly guided by this realization. This also brought about a change in his until then scarcely substantiated [negative] attitude to the USSR and the Soviet reality. He came to recognize that he would no longer get by with is father's negativist stands on the world significance and meaning of the Great October Socialist Revolution and Bolshevism, nor with a slighting view of the undoubtedly complex and rather difficult Soviet reality."

Moving to Masaryk's activity after the war, Ourednik says that, as foreign minist , he saw his mission in making Czechoslovakia contribute as much as possible to cooperation between the powers of the anti-Hilter coalition. That is why he was reportedly "literally horrified" by the United States' subsequent policy, by its "attempts to impose a nuclear dictate on the Soviet Union and the whole world and the fomenting of the cold war." According to Ourednik, Masaryk realized that hte U.S. policy would finally lead to the division of Germany, the gradual remilitarization of its capitalist part, and hence to a "revival of the threat which German imperialism always represented for our nations and European peace." This realization was as "shocking" for Masaryk as the Munich agreement and March 15 1939 [when Hitler invaded Bohemia and Moravia], Ourednik says.

Ourednik continues by quoting passages from Masaryk's postwar speeches and interviews in which he described cooperation with the Soviet Union as the basis of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy and criticized attempts at separating the two states. As a member of all post war Czechoslovak governments, Ourednik goes on to say, Masaryk "carefully avoided struggles between political parties, thus stressing his nonpartisanship, naturally if questions of principle were not at stake. As such moments he openly expressed his view. This was also the basis of his loyal cooperation with Gottwald and Communists in general." After the "victory of the Czechoslovak working people" in February 1948, the RUDE PRAVO article continues, Jan Masaryk joined the new Gottwald government and "took an active part in the creation of its program", dissociated himself from "reactionary ministers," and rejected their resignation which provoked the government crisis of 20 February 1948 as an act of "irresponsibility and provocation of civil war."

It was for these stands, the article says in conclusion, that "foreign reaction and the organizers of the abortive attempt at a counterrevolutionary coup of February 1948 unleashed against him an exceedingly brutal manhunt, almost hyenic, which Jan Masaryk, naturally, took greatly to heart. He realized that his upright and truly patriotic stand was attracked by people who betrayed all that he considered to be the genuine legacy of T.G. Masaryk and the sense of his own life. When alone after a day's hard work he suffered from fits of depression and during the night of 9 March 1948, which was preceded by a visit to President Benes at Sezimovo Usti, he felt he could no longer find a remedy for his problems and the strength to continue to resist humiliation, accorded to him for his patriotism and loyalty to his people by those who did not even reach up to his ankles, even though not so long before they had pretended to be his friends and, what is more, even admirers.

"Jan Masaryk died as a prominent personality of Czechoslovak political life, as a man who -- guided by his profound attitude to the people and a high degree of responsibility for the nation and the Czechoslovak state -- traversed a long way in quest of new realizations, which he also demonstrated in his deeds."

The TRIBUNA and TVORBA articles use similar terms to describe Jan Masaryk's postwar policy. Vesely asserts, for example, that as a member of Fierlinger's and Gottwald's governments, Masaryk always acted according to the government's foreign policy line and sought the constructive cooperation of all segments of the National Front Hajn notes that Masaryk was "deeply disturbed" by the escalating anti-Sovietism of the United States' postwar policy, because "it posed a threat to the existence of the state, which he considered to be the work of his father and a matter near to his heart." This also provided the basis, Hajn says, for "Masaryk's agreement with the policy of the National Front and his loyal cooperation with Communists." According to Hajn, Klement Gottwald, the CPCZ leader, and Jan Masaryk were even linked by "mutual sympathy and friendship."

Both Vesely and Hajn also uphold the version according to which Jan Masaryk was driven to suicide by the enemies of the February 1948 revolution. Vesely says that because Jan Masaryk "took the side of the people and progress" in February 1948, he became a victim of "hate-filled attacks from the West and domestic reactionary forces. He did not withstand the unscrupulous psychological pressure and on 10 March 1948 put an end to his life." Hajn says that, due to his stand on the events of February 1948, "domestic and foreign reaction launched a most brutal attack on him, accusing him of the betrayal of his father's legacy.

These pseudo-democrats, who applauded so much whenever in the pre-February period Masaryk got into a controversy with Communists on partial issues, did not even shrink from personal threats. Jan Masaryk, naturally, took this badly, suffered from despression, and -- as he wrote in a letter before his dealth -- he 'did not find a medicine for all human problems.' In the critical night of 9 March 1948 he did not find it for his severe personal problems either and opted for a voluntary departure from life."

Of the three commemorating articles, only the TRIBUNA article hints that there also exist other theories with regard to the death of Jan Masaryk when it says that "to this very day, anticommunist policy and propaganda misuse the tragic death of Jan Masaryk for unsubstantiated attacks against the CPCZ."

SHORTAGE OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES IN BOHEMIA

AU170958 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Sep 86 p 1

["ZN" signed article: "Inadequate Availability of Fruit and Vegetables; Without Unnecessary Losses"]

[Excerpts] On the whole one can say that there are less fruit and vegetables available [this year] than in previous years. Nature has been more stingy when it comes to cucumbers, there will be fewer onions, and the situation with fruit, with the exception of peaches, is no better. [passage omitted]

The very modest choice of fruit and vegetables in shops in northern Bohemia signals that growers are having problems with production and the Zelenia [Vegetables] enterprise of Terezin with procurement. This situation has been going on for 3 months now.

According to economic contracts, the Zelenian enterprise was supposed to procure 3,850 metric tons of vegetables in August, but fulfilled the plan by only 81 percent. Regarding fruit procurement, instead of the planned 2,240 metric toins, the Zelenina enterprise procured 30 percent less.

Of the 104 metric tons of onions that it had to procure according to plan, it received only 68 metric tons from growers; instead of the planned 260 metric tons of carrots it got only 90 metric tons. The enterprise also did not fulfill the procurement of tomatoes, gherkins for canning, and apples.

Not a single agricultural enteprise in northern Bohemia is fulfilling its economic contract. Small-scale growers, despite the fact that they too have concluded contracts with the Zelenina enterprise of Terezin, prefer to sell their produce on the market place or at the roadside, because this is financially more favorable for them.

The shortage of fruit and vegetables shows up in the supply to the retail trade network as well as in the economic results of the Zelenian enterprise, which expects that the shortfall, especially in the period of the procurement of onions, cauliflower, carrots, and apples in September, will increase. [passage omitted]

Regarding the retail trade network in the central Bohemian region, the situation there is similar to that in northern Bohemian. [passage omitted] The processing of gherkins is nearing its end. The plan is being fulfilled at roughly 50 percent. [passage omitted] What bothers the canners most at the moment is the shortage of plums. Therefore, they are willing to buy any quantity, even substandard plums. [passage omitted]

TRANSIT TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS ANNOUNCED

LD181549 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 15 Sep 86

["Announcement by the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 18 Sep (ADN) -- In view of the introduction of compulsory visas in many countries of west and north Europe, for various reasons, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announces that effective 1 October 1986, only those persons who have a visa for a destination country may transit the GDR. Persons from those states which agreed with the GDR to dispense with visas are not affected by this regulation. As before, persons not affected by this regulation are those who are persecuted in their home country for political, racial, or religious reasons and must therefore leave to seek asylum in the GDR.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA PRAISES SED SOLIDARITY

LD180939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1553 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- During the dinner which Erich Honecker gave to mark Daniel Ortega's visit, the Nicaraguan guest said:

Allow me to convey to the SED, the government and the people of the GDR and to you personally the greetings of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] Directorate, the people and the government of Nicaragua.

A visit to the GDR is always a great pleasure for us. Here we not only feel satisfaction that we can exchange opinions about the development of our bilateral relations and the main fate, but we also share the joy and friendship of these people and their leadership, which are daily intensively working for social progress and the cause of peace in the world and for the cause of Sandinist Nicaragua. Thank you, esteemed Comrade Honecker, and thanks, too, to all the comrades of the Politburo and the Central Committee and to your entire people for the manifold proof of friendship with which you have again received us, and for the constantly increasing practical actions of your resolute solidarity with the Sandinist people's revolution.

The Nicaraguan people respect and deeply treasure the SED's fighting aid and its principled solidarity in support of our struggle, which is aimed at the unyielding defense of our country's right to self-determination and national independence in the free and sovereign progress of the Nicaraguans.

Our revolutionary community, which consists of workers and peasants, working people and fighters, and which is becoming stronger under the banner of comprehensive national-patriotic unity, is convinced that its determination for victory is reinforced by the solidarity of the peoples of the world, of the socialist countries, among which the GDR has an outstanding place.

Our people, the FSLN and our government have high regard for the indefatigable struggle of the GDR and its initiatives aimed at the improvement of the international situation. We welcome your efforts for the defense of peace and for international detente, the activities which you undertake at the Stockholm Conference and in the Vienna negotiations for troop reductions and your constant concern for the unconditional realization of the Final Act of the Helsinki CSCE.

We regard your international commitment for a complete stop to nuclear tests as the first toward liberating the world from nuclear weapons, toward a halt to the deployment and a gradual dismantling of the nuclear systems deployed in Europe, and toward the elimination of all medium-range missiles on this continent.

Nicaragua expresses its recognition for the GDR's efforts directed at the creation of zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons, at the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe, and at international detente as a guarantee of the security of the peoples.

Comrade Honecker, at the 11th SED Congress you specified: "Active anti-imperialist solidarity with all peoples fighting for their national and social liberation, development of friendly relations involving equal rights with all liberated states, support for their struggle for a new international economic order on the basis of equal rights." These principles outlined at the most important event of your party life have always been in harmony with reality and are clear proof of the achievements of your country and its revolutionary party, which have put into practice the immortal legacy of Marx, Engels, Thaelmann and the international workers movement.

The international support and solidarity your people and your party for the just cause of the peoples of the Third World must be all the more highly regarded, because we know that this takes place in the framework of the restrictions forced on the GDR by the hostility and threats stemming from revanchism, militarism and the hegemonist strivings of imperialism.

The Sandinist liberation movement and the Nicaraguan Government wish you the best international conditions so that you can successfully advance in the fulfillment of the outstanding targets marked out by the SED congress.

Attaining these goals and their implementation in practice represent a challenge which the GDR working people will take up for the well-being of the people, and for the benefits of world peace and of international solidarity.

As you know, the present U.S. Administration is determined to deprive our small, impoverished country of the right to independence at all costs, and it has had not the least scrupple in conducting its "dirty war" against the Nicaraguan people to this end for the past 5 years.

On 26 June it was decided to approve millions of fresh dollars to export terror and death to our country. But it is not just a matter of dollars and weapons for its mercenaries. With the approval of the North American Congress, it has now been decided to include U.S. soldiers in the project of aggression in the guise of military advisers.

We, who know that Vietnam started this way, can state that the North American rulers are today even more openly preparing to disguise the failure of their "covert war" by embarking on the dangerous and adventurist path of direct military intervention.

The guilty verdict of the International Court of Justice at The Hague has not persuaded them to reconsider their policy of strength and their irrational aims of denying us the right to life as a people and as a revolution. The Reagan administration does not hesitate to assert, without the slightest feeling of shame, that their goal is to eliminate us by imposing the law of force and the state terrorism of the Western world's greatest power.

Covering their ears, the North American rulers do not hear the international cries of protest against the escalation of the war or the voices of the majority of the North American people and their European allies, who have no understanding for such an arbitrary act. They are not only arming their Somoza mercenaries, but also want to include through force and complicity several Central American governments, of whom they require involvement in this war so that they "honor" their status as partner of the North American government.

The Nicaraguan people, who have since the last century victoriously withstood U.S. military interventions, who have smashed the Somoza dictatorship by revolutionary means and who for 5 years have successfully stood firm against the aggression, are certain of their victory, because they are confident of their strength, self-sacrifice, fighting desire and fighting ability.

This is all the more the case, in that we know that our own forces are strengthened by the international solidarity, the solidarity of North American people and the solidarity of the peace-loving peoples of Europe, the solidarity of the countries of the socialist community and your solidarity, esteemed Comrade Honecker, the solidarity of the party and the people of the GDR.

The Eighth Nonaligned Summit has successfully concluded in Harare, before the gates of apartheid and racism, where the peoples of South Africa and Namibia are conducting a heroic struggle. The clarity and the determination of the decisions have supported the movement's unity, principles and goals. It is undeniable that since the political decisions adopted there stem from representatives of the majority of world's countries, they cannot be negated by the enemies of peace and progress.

The political resolutions passed in Harare are in accord with humankind's urgent calls for nuclear disarmament and detente. In this way the struggle for peace and development has strengthened.

The movement reaffirmed that it stands resolutely at the side of the people of South Africa, Namibia, Nicaragua and all national liberation movements fighting for the independence and freedom of their peoples, and that it supports a peaceful solution in the heroic struggle conducted by the Salvadoran people under the leadership of the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] and the FDR [Revolutionary Democratic Front].

The movement calls for an end to the arms race and stresses the urgent need to create a new international economic order, which accords in a just way with the requirements of the Third World states, so that inequality and misery are ended and the expectations of progress for our states are not further blocked.

The conference accepted with satisfaction Nicaragua's offer to host the ninth summit and took firm decisions toward solidarity with our country, which is defending its sovereignty and the right to realize its revolutionary Latin American intentions in the framework of political pluralism, a mixed economy and nonalignment.

Today many voices are raised against peace. Nevertheless, we Sandinists trust in humankind's level-headiness because as revolutionaries we believe in the people and strive for happiness for all creatures on earth.

Peace will triumph against war. The forces of peace will bring the forces of war to their knees. Humankind, which is marching toward the end of our century, will understand how to complete positively the most urgent task. Humankind will defend peace and secure the progress and the well-being and freedom of all inhabitants of the earth.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY GREEK DELEGATION

Foreign Ministers Discuss Issues

LD160924 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- The foreign ministers of the GDR and Greece, Oskar Fischer and Karolos Papoulias, met Monday afternoon for a detailed exchange of views. The main topics were current questions of the international situation and the development of bilateral relations between the German Democratic Republic and the Greek Republic.

Both ministers were in agreement that increased efforts by all forces aware of their responsibility were required, in view of the extraordinary tensions in the international arena, to deflect the threatening danger of war, to stop the arms race and to lead the world back to the path of detente.

Oskar Fischer told his guest about the comprehensive peace program of the Warsaw Pact states and briefed him on the specific steps of the GDR aimed at safeguarding peace in central Europe, particularly the initiative taken together with the CSSR toward the FRG for the creation of a chemical weapons-free zone, as well as the talks between SED and SPD on the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor.

Karolos Papoulias explained in detail the work of the government within the framework of the six-state initiative for peace and disarmament, as well as for the creation of a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

Dealing with bilateral relations, both foreign ministers noted with satisfaction that they had developed steadily and successfully in the past year on the basis of the meetings between Erich Honecker and Khristos Sartzetakis as well as Andreas Papandreou in 1984 and 1985.

Both ministers paid particular attention to the progress which it had been possible to make in the cooperation between both ministries as well as in the reciprocal consultations for cooperation in the United Nations as well as within the framework of the CSCE process. They agreed to continue this cooperation and intensify it further. Pleasing development could be registered in the expansion and deepening of cultural exchanges on the basis of the cultural working plan which took effect in 1985 for the first time.

On the basis of cooperation which was seen as very positive overall, important new steps for the further development of political, cultural and scientific relations, including strengthening of treaty relations, were discussed and agreed.

Greek President Speaks

LD160920 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2000 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- The toast by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis at a dinner given by Erich Honecker on Monday evening in honor of the guest has the following text:

Mr State Council Chairman:

With great pleasure, my wife and I, following your courteous invitation, are in your beautiful country. It is a particular pleasure for us because of the circumstance that our visit is the first one by a Greek head of state to your country and -- something that should not be forgotten -- the continuation of your visit to Greece last year. Every continuation by its nature shows the common ground of ideas and endeavors, if not in every, then at least in some, of the basic topics and problems which dominate the consciousness of our respective nations. I consider myself particularly fortunate because the affirmation of such common ground, which contributed to the success of your visit to Greece, is underlined by my presence in your country.

Mr State Council Chairman, the presence of such common ground in the views and endeavors of our two countries exists for Greece mainly in the great question of peace.

Allow me to stress that my country's position is neither temporary nor accidental as far as the really great cause of peace is concerned. For peace -- that is to say peace between states, international peace -- represents one of the most fundamental principles of the Greek spirit and one of the most noble elements which has constituted the Greek spirit continuously from ancient times up until today. Indeed, the idea of peace among men was born and developed in Greece.

Greece was the first country to raise the idea of universal peace to divinity. Altars for the worship of peace were first built in Greece. In Greece, the first statues that symbolized the happiness peace brings to human beings were sculpted. Hesiod called it the daughter of Zeus and Themis and sister of Eunomia and Dike in earliest times, while Euripides dedicated the hymn of praise "Peace, you most valuable and most beautiful of the happy Gods, I long for you, but you do not come at the right time" to it.

Of course, the idea of peace, which was made into a goddess in this way, always arose from a spiritual mood of euphoria which informs all the related virtues. This includes, of course, the view of the equality of all human beings, which Greek philosophical thinking expressed in such a vivid manner in the famous words of the sophist Antiphon "We are all equal by nature, both the barbarians and the Greeks, for we all breathe through the mouth and the nose." Truly cosmopolitan views, which mankind as a whole has unfortunately not been able to make its own, even over the many centuries up until today.

This noble view of peace was practiced by the Greeks during their long history over the millenia, also in daily political life, more than by any other nation in the world.

It is precisely this policy which is pursued expressly by contemporary Greece today as well. Many proofs can be given for this stance also on a global level. Here I only want to mention the participation of my country in the known initiative of the six leading statemen, and the efforts for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

Mr State Council Chairman, I note with particular pleasure that the German spirit took an identical position with regard to the great problem of peace. This was of course preceded by centuries-long spiritual processes, centuries in which mankind drew on the sources of Greek culture. But it is significant that in the 1795, already the famous German philosopher Kant, having passionately made this highest idea his own, published that well-known outline about "eternal peace."

I am very happy, Mr State Council Chairman, to note that your country also pursues the same path persistently -- the path of the good which leads to peace -- through word and deed under your inspired leadrship.

Mr State Council Chairman, the path of peace for mankind leads unavoidable through mutual respect among the various states and, more concretely, through respect for the integrity and national independence of others, the avoidance of all interference -- including that of an indirect nature -- in the internal affairs of others, and the unconditional condemnation of the use of force in the settlement of international differences. All these things mean that the achievement and preservation of peace, this property for which all of mankind thirsts in the true sense of the word, can only be safeguarded by the use, without reservations, of the rules of international law and particularly the United Nations Charter, the Atlantic Charter, and the regulations of the international conventions and treaties, among which the Helsinki Final Act takes an important place.

Finally, it is necessary that self-interest and force which, unfortunately, rule in international relations today, are replaced as quickly as possible by international law in its totality, that is to say in its written regulations and precedents and through international legitimacy. Of coures, I do not have naive belief that this can be realized from one day to the next. But Greece is firmly convinced that every effort to achieve this noble aim as well as every step in this direction -- such as for example, stopping the nuclear arms race and the limitation of all other arms -- must be encouraged. That is the only way we can avoid the inescapable danger of total destruction.

Although peace-loving Greece pursues the above mentioned principles consistently, patiently, and with continuity -- proof of this is the impressive development of friendly relations and cooperation with numerous states in the whole world irrespective of their socioeconomic and political systems -- it feels continuously under threat from its neighbor in the East. I regret sincerely, Mr State Council Chairman, that I find myself in the very unpleasant situation today as then, during your visit to Athens, of having to repeat generally known facts.

Turkey pursues a purely expansionist policy which orientates itself to Hitler's example and continuously violate the rules of international law and of the universally valid morality between states. Because it has conquered 40 percent of the territory of the independent Republic of Cyprus by means of military invasion -- we are even talking about a member of the United Nations here -- and has occupied it for more than 12 years.

It does not adhere to the repeated resolutions of the relevant UN organs (General Assembly, Security Council, and so on) condemning its illegal actions, and ignores and mocks all the members of the international community in this way. The real extent of the tragedy of Cyprus becomes clear in the approximately 200,000 refugees from the occupied northern part of the island who have sought refuge in the free south, as well as by the approximately 2,000 missing persons about whom Turkey will not even give information on humanitarian grounds. Its expansionist policy is unmasked equally clearly by the transport of Turkish settlers from Turkey, who already number approximately 60,000, and their settlement in the occupied areas of Cyrpus.

This settlement, which completes the robbery of Greek Cypriot property, pursues the transparent primary aim of changing the ethnic composition of the Cypriot population, which before the invasion consisted of 82 percent Greek Cypriots. In addition, Turkey, within the framework of its expansions plans, on the one hand systematically and continuously calls into question our sovereign rights, and on the other hand violates our national territory, that is to say both our territorial waters and our airspace. It clothes these provocations in proud statements by its leadership with regard to its superior might, which it has on the basis of its numerical superiority over Greece. Naturally, this power states shamelessly and contradictorily that it is threatened by little Greece. The latter occurs only to justify the completely unjustified presence of a whole army and hundreds of invasion ships directly opposite the Greek islands in the Aegean. This presence underlines the threat against our country.

Mr State Council Chairman, on the basis of this indisputable fact, it is clear that the Greek people rightly expect more active assistance from the international community, a stronger awakening of universal conscience in view of this heinous Turkish deed and provocation, which represen a real danger to peace. Greece wants nothing other than adherence to the regulations of international law and of the international treaties. For this reason, Greece supports all efforts that are directed toward preserving the territorial integrity, unity , and independence of the Republic of Cyprus and categorically refuses to accept accomplished facts. I am particularly pleased to note that the policy of your friendly country also follows the same principles in the Cyprus question. Like us, you have frequently proclaimed the need for a peaceful solution to international differences, provided that the disputed subject permits a peaceful solution and is not just a case of a predatory attack by one country on another.

Within the framework of these thoughts and principles, I would like, Mr State Council Chairman, to stress moreover Greece's sensitivity also for other problems of nearer and further geographical regions, which are sources of crises and a danger to world peace. As far as the Middle East is concerned, Greece supports the just demands of the Palestinian people with regard to founding an indpendent Palestinian state, but also at the same time the right of all states of the region to coexist peacefully within secure and internationally-recognized frontiers. Greece also support the reestablishment of the independence and the preservation of the territorial integrity and unity of Lebanon and the immediate end of the war between Iran and Iraq, which has only resulted in mutual misfortune. Greece is equally involved in various initiatives and supports efforts for arms limitation, international detente, and peace at the international level.

Mr State Council Chairman, on the occasion of my visit here I would also like to stress the intellectual links between your country and Greece. I will limit myself to recalling the admirable spread of the study of classical Greece in Germany and to the remarkable presence of the German spirit in the study and research of the texts of our classical antiquity, in particular. I would like to mention that this year in Greece, too, the 175th anniversary of the existence of the well-known Leipzig B.G. Teubner Publishing House was celebrated, the publishing house which publishes editions of classical Greek and Latin writers. One can also mention German legal thought, which also enriched our legal training, especially in the field of private law.

Mr State Council Chairman, undoubtedly both your visit to Greece and my visit to your country will make an important contribution to the further development and intensification of the already friendly relations between our two countries and peoples. Secure in this knowledge, I would like to thank most cordially Mrs Honecker and you, the authorities, and the people of your country for the friendly reception that has been accorded to me, my wife, and the entire Greek delegation.

Honecker Says Talks 'Successful'

LD190540 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1523 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] In a statement to journalists from both countries, Erich Honecker said he is convinced that the state visit by the Greek president to the GDR has been a success. "We believe -- President Sartzetakis will certainly agree with me -- that our exchange of views has led us to understand one another better both within the framework of bilateral relations and of international relations in various questions, in order to deepen relations between Greece and the GDR," Erich Honecker said. They had discussed on which issues the two countries could work more actively for safeguarding world peace.

For his part, Sartzetakis stressed that during Erich Honecker's stay in [words indistinct]. "I am particularly happy to be able to note not only the confirmation of the common ground with regard to views and opinions on the questions in which we already had reached agreement last year, but also that this common ground has been broadened even further," the Greek president said. This visit has been very useful for both countries' peoples' interests. "Our two peoles, like all the peoples of the world, have no other goal than that of preserving peace and preventing war", he stressed.

At the gangway the two men once more expressed their certainty that the visit, rich in results, will contribute to the further consolidation of friendship between the two states and peoples.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 11TH WFTU CONGRESS

Greetings Message to Congress

LD160908 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1605 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 15 Sep (ADN) -- There is nothing more important for the GDR than peace, say greetings from the SED Central Committee and GDR Council of State signed by Erich Honecker to the 11th World Trade Union Congress which begins in Berlin on Tuesday [16 September].

The GDR is acting with all its strength to bring about the far-reaching disarmament proposals of the USSR and other states of the socialist community to completely remove nuclear weapons by the year 2000, to significantly reduce all conventional armaments and armed forces and to improve the international situation. These disarmament initiatives will also take up a significant place in the consultations of the congress.

The international trade union movement expects from the 11th World Trade Union Congress guidelines and resolutions for further mobilizing the working poeople in order to strengthen peace, trade union actions to recognize the right to work and against mass unemployment in capitalist countries, and applications for using scientific-technological progress in the interest of the working poeople and for social security, for the creation of unity of action by the working class, and the deepening of international class solidarity.

The consistent WFTU activity in the interests of the working people of all countries has made it a strong political force.

The GDR very highly evaluates the contribution which the WFTU makes to avert the danger of the annihilation of human civilization by a nuclear world inferno. It emphatically supports its efforts to create an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in the international trade union movement, to develop worldwide coalition of reason and realism to prevent an arms race in space and to end it on Earth.

The FDGB of the GDR, with its 9.5 million members, has prepared itself well for the 11th World Trade Union Congress. Each day GDR trade unionists perform excellent work in socialist competition for the well-being of the people and for the strengthening of peace, its greetings message says.

Tisch Speaks

LD162026 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1509 GMT 16 Sep 86

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- "Peace, work, development, social progress, and solidarity are cornerstones of trade union work in our time," said Harry Tisch, who brought the fraternal greetings of the 9.5 million GDR trade unionists, in his speech on peace and disarmament at the WFTU Congress.

Every problem in the world has the chance of a just solution but only if earth does not become a dead star, if a nuclear world conflagration can be prevented. The draft of the main congress document contains an analysis of the causes of the enormous escalation of the arms race, he said.

History has shown, and it can be seen again now, that the organizers and beneficiaries of the arms race justified their dangerous machinations on grounds of national security. But security today can no longer be achieved against one another with the arms race, but only with one another in good-neighborliness, in peaceful coexistence between states of differing social order. The path to lasting peace in the world consists of the immediate halt of the arms race and of results from negotiations on strictly controlled, equal disarmament steps in accordance with the principle of equal security for all.

Harry Tisch recalled the satisfaction and relief in the world at the Geneva meeting between the leading politicians of the USSR and the United States in 1985, at which both sides had declared that a nuclear war must not be allowed to start. But the negotiations which have been held in the meantime have not led to any results, although the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states have come up with a series of initiatives, proposals and measures.

The most important thing now to bring about a change is to stop the nuclear arms race and in this context to first stop all nuclear test explosions. The USSR decision to extend its unilateral moratorium once again deserves all the more respect when the United States has continued its nuclear tests during the current period of the moratorium. If the U.S. Administration finally responds to the Soviet moratorium, the path to nuclear disarmament will be clear with the aim of eliminating all nuclear weapons by the year 2000 and also of reducing conventional arms in this process.

It was a positive entry in the balance sheet of the UN Peace Year that trade union commitment to peace and disarmament, to an improvement of the international situation, has grown.

Agreement today on many questions is greater then ever before. From this the conviction can be derived, the speaker said, that there can be and will be success in overcoming the obstacles which still exist and in achieving the broadest international trade union cooperation and actions in favor of preserving world peace.

Harry Tisch said that the WFTU is proposing a special UN conference on "the link between disarmament and development." It would be useful and would serve to clarify the trade union standpoint if an international trade union conference were to be held prior to this UN activity.

The WFTU would also continue to support the work of the International Committee for Peace and Disarmament, the Dublin Committee, with all its strength and called for 1 September to be celebrated powerfully in future also as an international day of trades unions action for peace.

In conclusion, Harry Tisch dealt with questions of increased trade union cooperation in Europe.

REPORT PROVIDES DETAILS OF AGREEMENTS WITH SYRIA

LD181258 Budapest MTI in English 1820 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus, September 17 (MTI) -- Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Mrs. Losonczi, paid an official friendly visit to the Syrian Arab Republic September 15th to 17th 1986 at the head of a party and government delegation on invitation of Hafiz al-Asad general secretary of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and his wife.

The joint communique issued on the occasion of the visit stated that at the talks between Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad held in the atmosphere of traditional friendship and mutual understanding, the parties exchanged briefs on the international situations of their countries, and on the political, economic and social tasks they are facing in construction work. They examined relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic and opportunities for further advancing cooperation, and exchanged views on topical international issues, with particular respect to the situation in the Middle East.

They concluded with satisfaction that cooperation between the two countries, based on reciprocal interests is advancing in wide-ranging areas. They stressed that relations between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Bath Arab Socialist Party are a strengthen the common battle for social progress. [sentence as received] The sidesexpressed their willingness to further develop inter-party and interstate relations based on valid cooperation agreements.

It was stressed that the visit to Syria of Pal Losonczi and the high level political relations between the two countries contribute to strengthening the friendly ties between the countries and peoples, and the discovery of new opportunities for cooperation. The atmosphere is favourable for the development of mutually advantageous cooperation in economic, trade, technological-scientific and cultural areas.

The parties signed the agenda of the 3rd session of the Hungarian-Syrian mixed committee for economic cooperation, the agenda on commodity turnover for 1987 and 1988, and the working plan for 1986-1988 of the technological-scientific cooperation accord A consular agreement, an information cooperation agreement, and an agreement on recognition of university and college diplomas were also signed.

The parties expressed conviction that the agreements signed act as an incentive towards the many-sided development of Hungarian-Syrian relations.

The two presidents exchanged opinions on topical issues of the international situation. They voiced anxiety over the increasing international tension, caused by extremist imperialist circles and their power policy, the escalation of the arms race and its spread to outer space. They pointed out that halting the arms race, and preventing it from reaching a qualitatively higher level requires the cooperation of all peace-loving forces of the world.

The parties stressed that their countries support the Soviet proposals on disarmament, the halting of nuclear weapons tests, the prevention of militarization of outer space, and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

They condemned the policy of separate partial agreements by the United States and Israel and all endeavours, particularly the most recent Israeli steps towards certain Arab countries, aimed at continuing the Camp David agreement process, of intensifying contradictions between the Arab countries, and striking against the Palestinian cause. They agreed that this policy cannot lead to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East, and that it subjects the region to the hazard of a new explosion.

The two presidents examined the situation that has evolved on the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. They condemned Israeli occupation of the area and emphasized that the occupation of the Golan Heights was an unlawful aggression against the national sovereignty of an independent state.

They condemned Israel's intervention into the internal affairs of Lebanon and the occupation of Lebanese territories, and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from the territory of the country. They pointed out that all problems in Lebanon can only be solved through maintenance of its territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty. The Hungarian side expressed its esteem for Syria's holding of position in the region, for its anti-imperialist aspirations, and for the help given towards a Lebanese national conciliation, and the restoration of calm and peace.

On the armed attack against Libya by the United States of America, they stressed that the aggressive measure was an open infringement of the United Nations' charter threatening the peace and security of the Mediterranean zone and the world.

Pal Losonczi and Hafiz al-Asad expressed esteem for the role played by the non-aligned countries' movement in international life. They stressed the importance of the 8th summit conference of the non-aligned movement held in Harare.

The parties ensured the struggle against neo-colonialism and for the elimination of racial discrimination on the continent of Africa, of the solidarity and support of their countries. They consider it essential that there be an immediate end to the occupation of Namibia, a withdrawal of the South African forces, and an acceleration in implementation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

They took a position for the establishment of international relations based upon the complete equality of independent states, of mutual respect and the right of peoples to determine their own course of development without foreign intervention.

Pal Losonczi invited Hafiz al-Asad for an offical friendly visit.

FOREIGN MINISTER DEPARTS FOR UNGA SESSION

LD190855 Budapest MTI in English 0756 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 19 (MTI) -- On Friday Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi left for New York to head the Hungarian delegation to the 41st session of the United Nations General Assembly.

LAZAR TELEGRAPHS CONDOLENCES TO PHAM VAN DONG

LD181429 Budapest MTI in English 1617 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 17 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, sent a telegram to Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, expressing his condolences on the serious natural disaster which took a considerable toll of human life.

IMPORTANCE OF RELATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION NOTED

AU090505 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 5 Sep 86 p 2

[Book review by Jozsef Szaszi: "Dr Janos Berecz on Hungarian-Soviet Relations -- In Friendly Alliance" -- passages between slantlines published in italics]

[Excerpts] "The relationship with the Soviet Union has been the pivotal issue of Hungarian history since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution."

This statement, which might be regarded as the key sentence, opens the book entitled /In Friendly Alliance/ written by /Dr Janos Berecz/, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who is one of the most outstanding experts on the history and current situation of Soviet-Hungarian relations. [passage omitted]

The "most exciting" chapter of the book is the fourth chapter, entitled /The Test/, which is devoted to the period of Hungarian development leading up to the 1956 /counterrevolution/, the counterrevolution that put on its banner anti-Sovietism itself; to the counterattack of revolutionary forces; to the armed Soviet help provided to defeat the counterrevolution; and to the formation and first actions of the Revolutionary Hungarian Workers-Peasants Government. [passage omitted]

Having stood the test of time is not only the analysis we can read here about the reasons leading to the counterrevolution, but also the /conclusion/ drawn of those events, which is still valid and according to which /"the successful construction of socialism and the protection of the national independence of socialist countries are only possible through the close unity of the socialist countries."/ [passage omitted]

Janos Berecz does not avoid even the so-called "touchy subjects" in Soviet-Hungarian relations. As he writes, the Soviet-Hungarian friendship suffers attacks from /both/ the /right/ and the /left/, and the imperialists would like to see a split in Hungarian-Soviet relations. /"Their hopes are nourished by the fact that certain negative phenomena do revive in Hungarian society from time to time. We do not regard the issue of nationalism, the vestiges of anti-Sovietism, as being totally eliminated."/ In any case, it is just simply /impossible/ to arrive at an anti-Soviet socialism. It is also a fundamental principle derived from the period under examination which, according to the most recent MSZMP congress, says that /"it is our top national interest priority"/ to increase Hungarian-Soviet friendship and cooperation.

The book by Janos Berecz provides coverage typical of /reference books/ on bilateral relations right up to the June visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to Budapest. [passage omitted]

NUCLEAR SCIENTIST DESCRIBES START OF POWER BLOCK

LD190910 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] No. 3 block of the Paks power station will soon start producing electricity. The block is expected to be connected to the national grid before the end of this month. But specialists must perform many tasks before this can take place. At the same time, though not conected with the new block, one of the two existing blocks has been closed down. Why this has happened and what sort of work is being done at Paks will be explained by Geza Rosa, head of the Radiation Protection Department of the Paks nuclear power plant:

[Begin recording] [Rosa] We have closed down the second block in order to carry out the scheduled transfer of fuel and servicing. This work is regularly carried out on blocks similar to ours. We could say that we generate electricity for 10-11 months of the year. We must complete the removal of the burned-out fuel elements from the reactor chamber, the rearrangement of the others, and the introduction of fresh fuel into the reactor. All this must be done in about a month and a half. Simultaneously, all the main installations which cannot be serviced during operation must be inspected, and repaired if necessary. This is why no. 2 block has been closed down.

[Reporter] When do you intend to put no. 3 block into operation?

[Rosa] The procedure for putting No. 3 block into operation has been going on for a long time. The process has several main stages; the final stage is the so-called physical and energetic launch. At the moment we are carrying out the physical launch. This means that we have already introduced fresh fuel into the reactor chamber. After the necessary trials and inspections of the safety system, the chain reaction was started up in the reactor. At present we are carrying out a series of physical experiments at the lowest output level that can be checked.

All these are designed to make us more familiar with the reactor, to complete the final calibrations, and to check the safety systems. Simultaneously with this procedure, the Radiation Protection Department is carrying out radiation protection measurements, and we check to see if the walls built to shield from radiation are effective enough. During the course of the energetic launch we shall repeat these measurements at higher output levels. The difference between the physical and energetic launch lies in the output level at which these measurements are taken. The physical launch will be completed when the thermal output of the reactor reaches 1 percent. At the outset of the energetic launch the so-called parallel switch-on will take place at roughly 5-8 percent of output level. When this takes place, No 3 block is connected to the national grid and we start transmitting electricity to this grid. This will take place in September. [end recording]

NEW BANKING SYSTEM BEGINS 1 JANUARY

AU131541 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 11 Sep 86 p 6

["From our correspondent": "Press Conference in the Ministry of Finance -- Bank System to Change as of 1 January"]

[Text] During the past 20 years many aspects of the economic administration have been modified and independence has become the basic feature of enterprises. In the meantime the system of institutions has also changed a great deal. However, by the time of the eighties it became necessary to modernize even this mechanism, and this modernization will ensure the regrouping of resources for investment. The opportunities of enterprises must be assisted by restructuring even the system of financial institutions. This was explained yesterday [10 September] at the Ministry of Finance, where the changes to be introduced on 1 January 1987 in the bank system were described by the following persons: Attila Madarasi, state secretary in the Ministry of Finance; Matyar Timar, president of the Hungarian National Bank; and two of his deputies, Janos Fekete and Laszlo Body.

One of the goals in further developing the bank system is to make the interests of the commerical banks that are to be established similar to the interest of business organizations; and this in order to allow these banks, as equal partners, to accelerate the regrouping of incomes according to efficiency. The aim of the reorganization is to enable the Hungarian National Bank, as the issuing bank, to increase its influence on the amount of bank credits through its control of issuing banknotes. In addition to the Hungarian National Bank, or issuing bank, five completely independent commerical banks will be established; out of the State Development Bank the State Development Institute will be formed, which will deal with the finances of large state investments; these newly established institutions together with the already operating small banks, that are participating in various ventures and are providing banking services, will form the new Hungarian bank system.

OVARI INSPECTS BARANYA COUNTY INSTITUTIONS

LD181523 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, paid a 2-day visit to Baranya county. He heard a briefing on the life in the region; then, in Szigetvar, he inspected the state farm, shoe factory, canning factory, and the town's new music school. In Pecs, Miklos Ovair participated in a meeting of party activists, and finally he watched the Union of European Football Associations cup football match.

BOGOMOLOV INTERVIEWED ON USSR ECONOMIC REFORM

For an interview carried in NEPSZABADSAB on 13 September with Academician Oleg Bogomolov, which discusses Soviet economic reform and cooperation within CEMA, see the Communist Relations section of the 18 September USSR DAILY REPORT.

BRIEFS

ANTI-HERPES DRUG -- Budapest, September 18 (MTI) -- At a press conference in Budapest Thursday Ferenc Marta, member of the Academy of Sciences, reported on inventions of the Central Chemical Research Center of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, which could be of international interest. He stated that a highly effective anti-herpes agent has been discovered and developed into a pharmaceutical in co-operation with other research centres. it is registered in Hungary under the name 'Hevizos' and expected to be registered in the FRG in 1986 under the name "Herpofugp". It is hoped that it will be distributed as a salve by early 1987. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1405 GMT 18 Sep 86 LD]

JARUZELSKI SPEAKS AT ZIELONA GORA CONFERENCE

LD172225 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1945 GMT 17 Sep 86

["Extensive Excerpts" of speech by PZPR First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski at Zielona Gora Voivodship PZPR report-back and election conference on 16 September]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, the deliberations of your conference open the post-congress report-back and election campaign. It will occupy the coming months of party work. We are starting with Zielona Gora. Your voivodship is a good reference point. In terms of size and potential, it is one of the average ones. It is not a record-breaker, but on the whole it does rather better than average. It also has its weaker links, bringing up the rear. It is, in a sense, a typical voivodship. The generalization and conclusions ensuring from your experience may be of value to the whole party. That is the way I understood the direction and the content of today's deliberations.

There are 49 voivodships. Of course, it should be the aim of each of them to effectively resolve its own problems and attain even better results. But Poland is a single country. Only ambitions which serve the indivisible whole and effectively strengthen it are constructive. The reforms adopted are directed toward a healthy decentralization. It is natural, then, that they should emphasize independence and initiative. But at the same time this must mean an enhanced sense of responsibility, a rejection of the practice of earmaking fundfs, of pulling over oneself a blanket which is not big enough and will remain too short for a long time to come. He who gives most should gain most. This principle requires clear criteria and efficient mechanisms, since it sometimes happens that somebody who, as a result of indolence, passivity and mismanagement, finds himself in a difficult situation and seeks help. And he frequently gets it, at the cost of others who are more efficient and capable and who account for higher productivity. Speaking the language of the cyclists we permit freewheeling. In this way a kind of privilege is maintained, a privilege for incompetence, which runs counter to the requirements of the country and the essence of our policy.

A voivodship is a complex organism, comprising many component parts, many cells. Often their quality varies widely. There was no shortage of such examples in the report and the discussion.

In party work it is necessary from top to bottom to show up in relief both the positive and the negative sides. This is, for the period of the consistent implementation of the resolutions of the 10th congress, the only suitable language. It is not enough to be able to say that the voivodship is achieving something. The party must know what is being achieved by each enterprise, by the town, by the paris, by the institution, by the services and in these places what is being achieved by Comrade X, Y or Z. As has been so graphically said by Comrade Maria Swiatecka: it is not a matter of them but a specific person in each case. The move away from anonymity is an extremely important transmission belt between the materials of the 10th congress and practice, life, results.

For many years people came very much more frequently to administrative organs than those organs came to the people. We shall try to change this, to move out to the grassroots, the center of gravity of the Central Committee's work. To go forward along this road at all levels -- that is the order of the day.

Today's debates on the whole confirm that a businesslike and definite approach is allied to criticism. Self-satisfaction is a short and treacherous development. All-embracing opinions do not lead anywhere. As people of the Marxism-Leninist party we must always remember that there is no progress without creative dissatisfaction, which leads to the removal of wrongdoing, to the overcoming of weaknesses, to the activation of reserves. Now, after the 10th congress, this very characteristic is most vitally essential to the whole of our party.

Comrades! The vision, the signpost, the interpretation of the strategy of Poland's socialist development is a telling proof that we have a full and far-reaching concept of action.

The precongress debate made it a common creation and the common property of millions of Poles. The program stresses the permanence of our line. It ends specuations to the effect that it is a tactical, short-term measure. The work on analyzing it, popularizing it and above all realizing it has begun. The most important thing is to ensure that the program does not end up on a shelf, to become thoroughly acquainted with it, to think it over and to make it a part of every party member's equipment and material for action for the ideological front.

The party does not act alone by itself, or only for itself. To lead, to direct and to serve is to have trust and respect for nonparty citizens, listen constantly to their opinions and take into consideration their assessment of party work. An important orientation of that process is the consolidation of the basic party organization's role.

There are almost 100,000 of them. They are active in all environments. Most depends on their ideological attitude and activity, on an open style of work and links with the environments, and especially on effective implementation of the party's policy on their own ground. The activ is good if the basic party organization works well. The latter is good if it effectively improves the situation in the area where it is active. Such must be the main standards for party collectives, starting with ministries and central offices and ending with factories, villages, institutions and schools.

Our proworker course is now more clearly delineated than ever before. The participation and activity of workers in party committees and problem commissions, and also in the Central Committee, have increased. After the 8th congress workers constituted almost 21 percent of the Central Committee, after the 9th congress 36.5 percent, and after the 10th congress 40 percent.

We have set up worker and peasant inspectorates [IRCH], which are actively expanding their work. At the committees there are consultative and advisory teams in which workers play a wide-ranging part; among them there are also nonparty workers. This, however, cannot be allowed to demobilize. It happens that the participation of workers if formal, sometimes only of decorative. To create such conditions that the workers feel that they are a truly vanguard force the main managers [gospodarze] of socioeconomic life — that is our great programmatic responsibility. To strengthen the link between the party and the peasants continues to be our task, to strengthen their role in the political, socioeconomic and culural progress in the rural areas.

A matter of great importance continues to be party activity among the intelligentsia, engineers, teachers, doctors, creators of science and culture; to win over and gather together men of intellect, people who are ambitious and energetic, creators and innovators.

These very characteristics comprise the basic criteria of our cadres policy. One must not undervalue merits, waste the priceless potential of experience, or make change an aim in itself. But especially today one must not allow routine, stagnation or fossilization to prevail.

We do not think deeply enough about what we should do to make basic party organizations more attractive to the young. This is a matter of both their content and the form of their work. The party has young activists, although there are still too few of them. They have passed the difficult test of the last few years; they are idealistic, committed, they think for themselves, they sometimes show little humility when faced with time-honored patterns [schematy]. This is a characteristic that is natural and positive.

However, both patience and ability to understand and utilize it properly are needed, while we abandon the desire to shape the young comrades in our own image. Criticism, which is a characteristic of young people, is a great potential ally in the persistent striving for the situation in which the word Poland is associated with the idea of a well-organized nation and a country of effective work and modernity in the service of people.

Comrades, the economy, its deep qualitative transformations, and the transfer to the path of intensive development and acceleration are a sphere of special activity of the party. Positive trends in the implementation of this year's plan, which were initiated in previous years, are being maintained in many areas. At the same time negative phenomena are surfacing. The growth of industrial production is relatively high and exceeds the plan provisions. However, in the summer months, particularly in August, the production rate down. This arises partly from the shortage of raw and other materials.

I listened with attention to the comrades' opinions on this subject. We know that these difficulties are trying. Industry has recently been affected by smaller supplies from imports which, as regards the hard-currency zone [drugi obszar platniczy], is connected with unfilfilled plan tasks concerning export. Disruptions have also affected a number of enterprises that pay for their imports from their own hard-currency allocations.

The government has embarked on recitifying this mechanism. However, it must be stressed yet again that a long-term, lasting improvement in import supply can take place only by way of imparting dynamism to export production. Comrade Wiktor Gruca said today that such opportunities exist, both in the sense of major exports and minor exports which, however, add up to major ones. But the heart of the matter lies in sparing, rational utilization of raw and other materials.

There is no alternative prospect to growth in output, with limited growth in supply. Progress in reducing energy consumption and consumption of materials in production, though faster than in the past, is still inadequate. Frequently the following occurs: on the one hand one has demands on an inadequate supply, and on the other, wastefulness -- both the wastefulness that arises from uneconomical technology and that caused by unconcern, extravagance and failure to observe qualitative norms.

And now a few words about agriculture. We have good results, record results. This is the result of the self-sacrificing work of the farmers, and those working in the rear, in supplying agriculture with the industrial means of production.

However, the yields vary widely. While some are obtaining 60 quintals per hectare or more, others, with similar conditions for cereals, obtain only 20 quintals. So there are vast reserves in our agriculture One of the obstacles is the negligible progress in assimilating small and scattered fields. It has been estimated that boundary strips alone on peasant farms occupy over 150,000 hectares. Access roads also amount to this figure.

I must state self-critically, as head of government at that time, that certain articles of the 1982 law are having an adverse effect on on the work of consolidation. The initiative of the department of land husbandry and agricultural machinery is also inadequate. Although an appropriate amendment to the law has now been prepared, its effectiveness will depend mainly upon action and upon people.

We are aware of the painfully felt difficulties with fuel. This problem recurs at meetings of the Politburo and Council of Ministers. For 3 years supplies of hard coal to the market have been increasing, particularly supplies to the agricultural population. The demand is growing, however, and will continue to grow even more quickly. Every new house and apartment, school and hospital, increase in industrial production and expansion of animal breeding create it. And coal extraction can only increase very insignificantly. Neither can we cut exports. Stabilization of the fuel market, therefore, requires primarily a fundamental rationalization of consumption and also a streamlining of distribution. It happens that coal does not reach places it should. For example, allocations cover dead people or those whose right to an allocation has lapsed for various reasons. It is estimated that this applies to more than 1 million metric tons a year. The problem thus requires scrupulous and urgent verification.

Our black gold, the result of hard work by the miners, including on every Saturday, must enjoy more respect. A radical improvement in the management of coarse coal is particularly vital. Industry must introduce fine coal instead of it. An important task is to convert fuel installations into more efficient and economical ones and also to strictly enforce the saving of heat. In this context, it was rightly said that great possibilities are opened up by the use of mineral wool [welna mineralna] produced by the new plant in Cigacice. It is essential to promulgate inventions quickly, which cut fuel consumption. An example is the burners constructed by engineer Jan Swirski's team and engineer Jan Schiller's design for modernizing steam boilers.

Comrade (Jerzy Bardega) said today that at the (dowamet) plant, boilers are already being adapted to burn fine coal [mial]. This is an outstanding proof of how much can be done without waiting for centrally managed, expensive investments. For all decisionmaking, an exact knowledge of the situation, the circumstances and conditioning factors attendant on it, is essential. In the economy too, this is an essential condition. I have a reliable Supreme Chamber of Control Assessment of the truthfulness of some reports sent to the statistical offices. Some of them contain unintentional distortions. The statistical institutions cope with these, with an effort, but they somehow cope. Some, however, are characterized by deceptions and intentional distortions. False reports to the center naturally have a negative bearing on decisionmaking. Evil must meet with an instant reaction before it spreads and proliferates. This is in fact a crime, and this is the course these cases will be made to take. For this reason among others I am not giving any details.

The Main Statistical Office should be a penetrating watchdog over the accuracy of reports; its local bodies, equipped with sufficient powers to stop us having apartments on paper or fictional prospects for materials and energy-saving, should be too, to stop us, in effect, building castles on ice.

Concern for reliability of information, which was stressed by Comrade Edward Kwiecinski, must be an organic characteristic of every party organization, the entire management cadre, every honest member of the worker collective.

Comrades, we are entering on the long-term undertakings announced by the 10th congress. It is they which will decide on acceleration. They will find expression in the draft economic development plan for 1985-90, which will be put before the Sejm in the next quarter.

The impelentation of the 5-year plan will require that we proceed to the second stage of the reform. The essence of this stage will be the consistency of moves putting the economy in order, overcoming various ills occuring in the economy, and implementing efficiency-oriented solutions. The second stage of the reform will be preceded by a consultative and explanitory action. The subject, among other things, will be the pace and extent of introduction of efficiency standards and a common answer to the question: Faster or slower achievement of economic order.

A policy which stresses responsibility, efficiency and innovations as its priority will not satisfy everyone. The result of its introduction will benefit some, while others will lose out. Those who will find themselves on the frontline of progress, and good and thrifty management will benefit. Those who get stuck in laziness and bad management will lose out. Moving to the second stage of the reform must be characterized by joining economic demands and social aims. Economic coercion in the socialist system is not an aim in itself. It is to serve ultimately a lasting improvement of living conditions. Higher efficiency and moving onto the path of intensive development, as it was stated strongly by the 10th congress, is a necessary and indispensable condition, which cannot be ignored.

We are starting a great innovative task of speeding-up the organizational progress. A universal review of organizational structures, including the use of verification at work places, is a broad and comprehensive undertaking. Its significance can be compared to the economic reform which it supposed to support. The review is entering its working stage.

The first plenary meeting of the Party and Government Commission will be held next week. A general concept of the review has been worked out. We are expecting extensive social opinions, inspirations and proposals. Today's central press has published an opinion poll on this.

This review must not be allowed to be reduced to a one-off measure. This should be a many-layered, constant process of organizational improvements and changes, constituting part of the socialist renewal of socioeconomic life. One could say: The fight of the new against the old. The party, all its cells, must stand at its head.

Comrades! The party, in Poland's most difficult period, pointing out the line for struggle and accord, has endowed both these conceptions with the most weighty significance. Only thus could one strengthen law ans order in conditions when the state was endangered and when there was a sharp political conflict. Only thus could one create and broaden the plane of coopertion everywhere where it became possible and realistic to do so.

With the passing of time and the progress of normalization, the accord came to the fore. It became the dominant element. Its progress was served by the activities of PRON, by the strengthening of representative organs, and by the numerous forms of self-government, the development of independent trades unions and many, many other things, among them forms of socialist democracy, which were built from scratch and developed.

Further steps in this direction have been signaled by the 10th congress. Preparatory work and working talks are continuing in the matter of setting up a consultative council, spokesmen for civil matters, and other solutions which would increase the participation and the influence of working people in everything which is taking place in Poland.

Persistently, with the strengthening of stabilization, we will continue this policy. The ambition of the party is that in our country every initiative which serves the good of the homeland be noticed and acted upon, that the voice of every citizen should be heard, irrespective of its origin, if it is accompanied by patriotic intentions, a sense of responsibility, and respect for constitutional principles. The act of 17 July this year on the final release from detention of all persons who had committed crimes against the state and public order was confirmation of this policy. Poland is a different country from that of 5 years ago. Today, the power of the authorities is measured not by the number of disarmed opponents, but by the number of supporters won over. The time had come when we were able to put this principle fully into practice. The latest stage has been completed. Attempts to fill new pages with the same old worlds, be they those of before December 1981 or August 1980, are pointless. But above all, they are doomed to failure.

In the past few years the working class and Polish society have expressed this unambiguously. Those released have been given the chance of a permanent return to normal life. Some of them have already demonstrasted good sense and a sense of patriotic responsibility. Many have realized that to call everything into question, and act on the principle of the worse the better, runs totally counter to common sense, and above all to the interests of the country.

Others, not yet mature enough for deep reflection or modification of their attitude, should be swayed by ordinary realism toward restraint and moderation. Unity in variety, in all the wealth of forms and content of socialist democracy is what Poland needs. We support such diversity. The more lasting our internal equilibrium, the quicker the country's socioeconomic development, the further those processes will go, the deeper they will reach. On the other hand, diversity directed against, in opposition to, unity can only create conflict, destroy. There can be no place for diversity thus understood.

The program adopted at the 10th congress created a great historic opportunity for Poland. A new phase in the process of accord is taking shape. Guided by this intention, the party appeals once again to those who still feel resentment and hesitation, fear and doubt. Hard work for the good, the prosperous future of our homeland is needed. Nobody in our country is, nor will be discriminated against for his beliefs. Citizens take part in a variety of legal forms of activity. They express critical opinions. They have the appropriate influence on solutions and decisions. Many organizations and associations with different world outlooks, trends of thought, areas (?and) means of activity, operate on a constitutional basis. The opponents of our system of government, however, understand pluralism as the transfer to a legal plane of activities which, in their essence, are illegal, antisocialist and destructive. Such attempts have no chance.

Enough of hide-and-seek. Whoever intends to abuse the magnanimous act to cobble together again some antistate groups, to embark on another round of bringing anarchy to the country must know and be prepared for the law not to be elastic like a rubber band.

The release was received with social approval. But this approval was not universal; many working people, remembering various extremist deeds [wyczyny] and the danger which stemmed from them, express their doubts. We understand these fears. After all, they are based on bitter experience. Let this be taken into consideration by all those who learn too slowly, who think that the nation in its entirety will rejoice that they are being set free.

The decision which has been made has aroused an understandable and, on the whole, a favorable interest in the world. Unfortunately, some Western governments treated this decision as yet another opportunity to again dig up various pretexts. The propaganda mouthpieces of the West are presenting our actions as the result of outside pressures. It it poossible that they themselves have so few successes that becasue of that which is done by the Polish authorities, which stems from the maturity of our nation, they wish to take the credit for themselves? All our sovereign decisions which stabilize Poland's situation, whether they appeal to others or not, stem from an assessment of the internal situation, and are dictated by the realities of our country.

There are other remarks that can be heard, remarks which testify to a mix-up of conceptions. They say that this humanitarian action stemmed from counting on foreign credits; that we wished to soften someone or appeal to another. This is arrant nonsense. This decision is no life belt. We have been in very much more difficult situations, yet we did not ask anyone for magnanimity and alms. Poland trades in goods and not in people. We have given quite enough proof that we are capable of resisting outside pressures, not to speak of attempts to dictate.

It is time for the governments of some capitalist countries, particularly the United States, to stop the various insulting, bizarre speculations, to verify their views on the essence and character of our policy. it is not Poland's concern to have special relations, but normal relations. This normalization lies not just in our interest, but to no less an extent also in the interest of our Western creditors. The withdrawal of restrictions, the development of economic relations, is objectively one of the conditions for paying off our debts.

It is said that there is no sentiment in business and finance. We don't expect it. However, it is worth recalling that half of Poland's debt to the West is made up by the interest alone. In some years it reached an outright usurious amount, reaching 16-20 percent. Damage running into many billions [unit not specified] was inflicted on our country by the restrictions and various other discriminatory obstacles. So much is talked about morality in the West. Moralizing lessons are willingly addressed at us. Sympathy, fellow-feeling, concern for the good of our nation, is also expressed. There is an opportunity to give this credibility. The point is indeed morality, elementary compensation in the shape of normalization of financial and trading relations, which Polish society has the right to demand and expect.

Comrades! Among the problems and concerns of our times, the question about the further fate of peace in Europe and the world comes firmly to the forefront. It would be hard for it to be otherwise. The course of international events has not been a successful one for several years now. What is more, it is dangerous. Enriched by the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions, the general line of Soviet foreign policy creates a genuine alternative.

The disarmament program outlined by Comrade Gorbachev embraces both nuclear weapons and conventional weapons. It guarantees equal security and broad monitoring of accords. Never before, since the end of the war, has such a bold, comprehensive and rational plan to limit and eliminate the nuclear threat been proposed. In its unilateral decisions, the USSR has demonstrated maximum goodwill. It has gone very far.

The current state of affairs in this field, and an extensive commentary on the position of the Soviet Union were recently presented by Mikhail Gorbachev in his interview with RUDE PRAVO. The Soviet initiatives, so numerous of late, do not emanate from the position of petitioner, from weakness. That great and mighty power is giving outstanding proof of its sense of responsibility for the future of mankind at an exceptionally dangerous point in history.

Unfortunately, another year which has been lost to the cause of peace is passing. The honest, constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community are meeting with evasion, prevarication and lack of goodwill from the U.S. administration and certain Western governments. A particularly striking manifestation of this is the absence of any positive reaction to the extension of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests until the end of this year. Moreover, these proposals are meeting with a downright provocative accompaniment: Further nuclear explosions, new missiles and bombers, the next step toward the militarization of space, and finally, increased military maneuvers. On this very day, 300 km to the west of Zielona Gora, that is, closer from here to Warsaw, NATO maneuvers codenamed "Autumn Forge" are in progress. Altogether about 300,000 soldiers will take part in this year's autumn maneuvers of the NATO armed forces; there will be more than 2,500 tanks, 1,500 planes and 350 ships of various classes.

It is high time that restraint, discretion and an inclination toward compromise should, in the West, become advisers on matters relating to national security. Unfortunately they beat to no effect at the gates of the White House. Priceless time is passing. Armament technology is approaching a critical point. Once it has been passed, mechanisms and integrated circuits, not man, will decide on war and peace. This stems from the very nature of modern technology.

As a military man I perceive the sharp definition of this whole process. If it is not stopped there may come a time when it will slip out of control and the fate of mankind will be left to chance. That is why international problems have today a specific dimension, not only a political dimension, but also a moral one. Never before in the history of mankind has such a great responsibility rested on statesmen, on governments. In the two world wars the victims were counted in their tens of millions; in a third world war they would have to be counted in billions -- if there is someone left alive to make such calculations.

For Poland there is but one choice. That choice determines our support for the Soviet proposals, defines the strategic direction of our foreign policy. This policy is fully in harmony with that of the whole socialist community. Its inter-ally, coalition character is visible also in the practice of mutual information, in the process of continuous consultations, in jointly developing moves in the international arena.

The Polish People's Republic, whose most vital interests are inextricably linked with the processes of detente, with the preservation of peace, will, in accordance with a tradition of many years, act with energy and steadfastness on the international, and especially the European, arena toward overcoming the barriers of distrust and toward building better, long-lasting, mutually beneficial relations between states and nations.

There is a need for an all-embracing look at the issues of our continent. The time has come, putting it descriptively, to prepare a comprehensive and realistic report on the state of Europe, starting with political and military issues and ending with the issues of environmental protection and common cultural heritage. The 50th anniversary of the outbreak of World War II falls in 3 years' time.

In September 1989 we would gladly host representatives of the states-signatories of the CSCE Final Act at a meeting devoted to key issues of peace, security and cooperation in Europe. We want a peace message to be heard from our capital, from the country which first experienced the aggression and atrocities of World War II, so that common conclusions drawn from the greatest war of all time should contribute to better understanding and more lasting agreement among states of our continent.

Only a dozen or so days ago the 1 September anniversary passed. Our thoughts return, as every year, to the self-sacrificing deed of defenders of our homeland, to this heroic page of our history, to that memorable date which has determined so much the fate of Poland and deeply affected Europe's and the world's history. Our nation was on the verge of total annihilation in Hitler's time of total contempt. It lived and fought under a suspended death penalty. Such an experience, rational thought on the sources of the catastrophe, the memory of those who fell and were murdered, must remain in the memory of generations, like a sign engraved in granite. Unfortunately, there is still no shortage of various editors of history who, despite the obvious facts, attempt to justify the pre-September reality, and try to remove the stigma of infamy from the Sanacja clique [followers of Pilsudski after 1926]. Among other things, one purposefully remains silent about the fact that precisely 47 years ago, on 6 September, the Sanacja leadership gathered in the vicinity of a border bridge; strong, united and ready for the retreat via Zaleszczyki.

The national treasures had been evacuated beforehand. The leaders of the time got away with their lives and the coffers intact, but they dissipated the state and abandoned the soldiers -- fighting heroically, and the whole nation -- the mercy of fate. Titivating and beautifying this bitter truth is an unclean mark, a black spot, it is brainwashing calculated to deceive the younger generation, brainwashing banking on the short memory of the older generation.

The new school year has begun. Concern for young hearts and minds springs openly to mind, concern for the state of historical awareness with which today's pupils will enter public life at the turn of the century. For this reason, in historigraphy, education, journalism and publishing it is necessary to fashion a truthful, balanced picture of inter-war Poland. After a century of partition and vain endeavors, the first independent state of Poland came into being, with its own schools, army, offices, and culture. The 20 years granted by history might have been put to better use, but Poland's presence on the map of inter-war Europe was a priceless gain for our people. We therefore appraise justly the value of those years, a great achievement in unifying the shattered material and social essence of Polishness. We do justice to the efforts of all those who did their best to create a stronger foundation for the development of their homeland.

However, it is not possible to change the stern verdict of history. There can be no place for the posthumous forgiveness of a system which disregarded the basic interests of millions of workers and peasants, and did not succeed in ensuring that they had fair living conditions.

August 1939 signified the bankruptcy of the bourgeois conception of the state and its policy and showed eloquently where pathological hatred for the Easter neighbor and exotic, unguaranteed alliances lead. Many predecessors of today's moralizers said nothing about human rights when the Polish Communist Party was declared illegal, and the prisoners at Bereza were tortured, when the camp was set up in Bereza, and fascist squads were lent support. Repressive anticommunism was a doctrinal principle of all pre-September 1939 governments. Anyone who refers approvingly to them should not pose as a democrat.

It was not the landed classes and their allies who raised Poland from the ashes, and it was not the forces of the reactionary right who enabled us to return here, to the Odra and Nysa. Only the party of the Polish working class, the strength of the Polish left, succeeded in burning discord with the peoples of the Soviet Union and in concluding a durable and reliable alliance with the socialist power, forging friendly, fraternal relations with all our neighbors. The socialist social system enabled Poland and Polish Catholicism, to put down deep roots on the land of our forefathers, which had been lost centuries before.

These truths must be proclaimed aloud, and in the face of backward-looking, illusions and myths. From this standpoint, from the western borders of the republic, one can best see the creative role played by socialism in the history of our people and our state. I will restrict myself to one example only. The people of Wielkopolska Pomerania, and Silesia, of the older generation, still remember what the Polish-German border region was like before 1939. Prussian chauvinists used to call it the burning border [phrase spoken in German: die brennende grenze]. In prewar Germany, hostility to Poland was a constant element of policy. The border areas and the so-called plebiscite areas were the first to gain a foretaste of chauvinistic aggression, provocation and terror.

This chapter has been closed for ever. The Lubusz Land, which has inherited the traditions of the Glogow and Zagan Piasts, of the flourishing period of the Jagiellonian reign and 2 centuries of unceasing struggle of patriots of the Babimost region has fully integrated with the motherland.

Today, not far from Zielona Gora there is a border between the Polish PR and the GDR, a border of peace and calm, friendship and cooperation, linking two socialist states. It is a great achievement of our nations and at the same time one of the main factors of the European peaceful order, contributing to the overcoming of grudges and mistrusts which accumulated throughout history. Friendly contacts are developing favorably. The vacation exchange alone includes 300,000 Polish and German children and young people. This is the best practical school of internationalism. The development of economic, scientific and technological, cultural and tourist cooperation with the GDR determines a fuller utilization of reserves inherent in the potentials of our countries. When two sides benefit, the whole community grows in strength. Everything counts which contributes to direct contacts, the exchange of contacts and consolidation of trust and friendship between people. Such a common assessment is expressed by both our parties, the PZPR and the SED.

We believe that like the Polish PR and the GDR, and other socialist countries, the FRG also could achieve much for the benefit of the whole of Europe and world peace. We expressed this opinion many times.

Unfortunately, some politicians in that country have become used to speaking with a forked tongue. One is sometimes under the impression that parts have been allocated here: apart from spokesmen for accord, revanchists who will not miss any opportunity to undermine the legality and irrevocability of the Odra and Nysa border are still on duty and are still active.

These are typical calculations which have run wild [rachunki bez gospodarz]. We are interested in expanding dialogue and mutually beneficial coooperation with the FRG. The correct profile of Poland's relations with both German states is one of the key premises of stabilization on our continent. We declare once again our readiness for broad cooperation on the basis of equal rights with all states, in all areas of international relations. People's Poland is and wants to be a country which is open, a partner, ready for sensible compromises where it is mutually beneficial, and unyielding only when the interest of the socialist state an the good and dignity of our nation come into play.

Dear Comrades! It is with real satisfaction that I participate in your conference. This is influenced by its creative atmosphere, its ideological and businesslike values. I (?also) had the opportunity to meet and listen to many people of action who had proved true at work in the most difficult moments and situations. On behalf of the Central Committee, I wish the newly elected authorities and the entire voivodship party organization the realization of what has been decided today; the full implementation of the resolutions passed -- a contribution to the socialist development of the homeland worthy of the societ of Lubusz Land. [applause]

ZIELONA GORA VOIVODSHIP ELECTS PZPR OFFICIALS

LD181706 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 0435 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Yesterday's PZPR conference in Zielona Gora carried out elections for the new authorities of the voivodship party echelon in Zielona Gora. Zbigniew Niminski was reelected first secretary. The executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee were also elected. The new voivodship committee secretaries are: Henryk Jura, Krzysztof, Kaszynski, Jozef Malenczuk, and Daniel Walus. The voivodship PZPR's Control and Audit Commission was likewise elected. It is to be chaired by Adam Rolicz.

FRENCH FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL VISITS

Meets Ceausescu

AU181421 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1401 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania received on Thursday Didier Bariani, secretary of state at the Ministry for External Relations of France, member of the government, who paid a visit to Romania.

The guest thanked for the interview granted and conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu best wishes of success in his entire activity from the president of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, and from Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the president and prime minister of France be conveyed his salute and the best wishes.

Reference was made during the interview to the traditional Romanian-French relations of friendship and collaboration just as to the possibilities of further expanding them, of developing economic exchanges, cooperation in production for the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation among nations.

Aspects of the international political life were also approached. Assessing the situation in Europe and throughout the world as serious and complex, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that everything possible should be done to put an end to the arms race and to nuclear tests, to pass to tangible disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, to establish a climate of detente, security, peace, understanding and broad cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

It was stressed that the elimination of the use and threat of force from interstate relations and the pacific, negotiated settlement of conflicts would be of particular importance for the improvement of the international climate. The wish of Romania and of France was expressed to strengthen their cooperation internationally in the resolution of the major problems confronting mankind.

The interview was attended by Ioan Totu, foreign affairs minister. Present was also Michel Rougagnou, France's ambassador to Bucharest.

Ends Visit

AU181949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- Didier Bariani, secretary of state at the Ministry for External Relations of France, member of the government, paid a visit to Romania between September 16 and 18.

The guest had an interview with Foreign Minister Ioan Totu, and conducted talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, regarding the development of bilateral ties on various planes as well as international developments. Mutual willingness was expressed to intensify the political dialogue, increase commercial exchanges and boost economic, industrial and technical cooperation, and a series of measures were outlined in that respect.

D. Bariani also had interviews with executives of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation and of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports. He also saw round economic units and sociocultural establishments in Bucharest.

At the end of his visit, Didier Bariani met with representatives of the leading newspapers, the radiotelevision and AGERPRES.

The guest showed special satisfaction at having been received by President Nicolae Ceausescu and at jointly having effected a useful exchange of views on bilateral ties and major world issues.

The French secretary of state showed that during his reception by President Nicolae Ceausescu and during the other talks he conducted at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Econmic Cooperation, mutual willingness could be noticed to further develop the traditional relations between Romania and France. In that context, he pointed to the interest shown by both countries in the establishment of better links between Romanian and French enterprises, specifying that he will request the National Council of the French Patronate to send a delegation to Romania to analyse the concrete possibilities of amplifying and intensifying economic ties both bilaterally and on third markets.

Referring to the Romanian-French collaboration on a cultural, scientific and artistic plane, the French secretary of state showed that there was an identity of opinions as regards the intensification of those relations in the interest of better mutual acquaintance between the two countries and peoples.

The French secretary of state assessed that the results of his visit to Romania were particularly fruitful and useful, being a favourable opportunity for the growth of Romanian-French contacts at various levels, for the expansion of collaboration between Romania and France both bilaterally and internationally.

CSSR SECRETARY JAKES ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU101502 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Sep 86 p 7

[CTK Bucharest dispatch: "M. Jakes in Romania"]

[Text] Bucharest (CTK) -- Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, yesterday [18 September] arrived in Bucharest by air for a working visit. At Otopeni international airport he was welcomed by Stefan Andrey, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee. During their deliberations Milos Jakes and Stefan Andre will assess certain issues of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations and exchange experience in fulfilling the conclusions of the two fraternal parties' congresses. During his stay in Bucharest Milos Jakes will also visit certain industrial plants.

NICU CEAUSESCU ATTENDS 'YOUTH, PEACE' SEMINAR

AU181606 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1439 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- An international "Youth and Peace" seminar started in the sea resort of Costinesti on September 18 under the auspices of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania in observance of the International Year of Peace.

The seminar is attended by representatives of national youth organizations of various political, philosophical and ideological orientations from numerous countries of the world, just as of bodies within the UN system.

The participants received with keen interest the message President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania addressed to the participants in the seminar.

Nicu Ceausescu, alternate member of the CC of the RCP executive Political Committee, first secretary of the CC of the UCY [Union of Communist Youth], minister for youth affairs, took the floor during the opening session of the seminar referring to the activity carried on by the young generation of Romania, alongside the entire people, to translate into fact the country's socioeconomic development programmes and stressed that their implementation was possible only in conditions of peace and security, in a world free from the danger of wars.

Emphasis was placed on the Romanian youth's full adhesion to the principles and goals of the RCP and Romanian state foreign policy, to the outstanding contribution and initiatives taken on an international plane by President Nicolae Ceausescu towards an appropriate resolution of the vital problems of the present-day world. The seminar continues.

INVESTMENT SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT TO BOOST ECONOMY

AU181028 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0831 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 18/9/1986 -- The fulfillment of Romania's major socioeconomic development targets calls for a powerful growth of the production forces. Accordingly, in the five-year period spanning 1986-1990 the volume of investment will amount to nearly fourteen hundred billion lei, which will provide for the intensive development of the two main sectors of Romanian economy -- industry and agriculture -- as well as of all the other branches, for better quality and performance in all activities. As such, by the end of the five-year period, the national wealth will be worth nearly fifty-five hundred billion lei, of which fixed assets will account for thirty-eight hundred billion.

As part of this sizable financial effort, a series of steps were taken for the improvement of investment-related activities. The necessity and opportunity of each of the nine hundred major production units that will be built over the quinquennium will be thoroughly assessed prior to starting its construction. All this will be done in the conditions of the operation at capacity of the existing units and of their observing the norms in force concerning the utilization of fixed assets, fuels, energy, raw and subsidiary materials.

Priority is given to productive investment, particularly to investment that contributes to the development of the raw materials, fuels and energy base, the modernization and refurbishing of the existing units.

RESULTS OF ACCUMULATION POLICY ANNOUNCED

AU170944 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0816 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/09/1986 -- In the last four five-year plan periods, the rate of accumulation increased from 29.5 percent in the 1966-1970 interval to 35 percent over 1976-1980, to account for 31 percent of the national income in the five-year plan period spanning 1981-1985. The accumulation rate in the 1966-1985 interval as a whole was of one third or so, which compares with 17.2 percent in the 1956-1960 five-year plan period.

With this as a basis, extensive investment programmes were implemented in the past two decades, as more than 8,500 industrial and farming units went on line. Consequently, the value of the fixed assets in cooperation in the national economy rose from 503 thousand million lei in 1965 to over 2,780 thousand million lei in 1985, of which 2,200 thousand million lei worth of productive assets.

The average annual national income growth went up from 7.4 thousand million lei over 1951-1965 to more than 30 thousand million lei in the four five-year plan periods of the 1966-1985 interval. Computations show that had the accumulation rate of the past two decades been of only 20 percent the national income of the interval would have increased only 2.7 times instead of the 4.3 fold of the 20 years. Per capita, it would have amounted to 20,000 lei instead of last year's 32,900 lei.

The fact is significant that with a high accumulation rate, the average annual growth of the consumption fund in the 1965-1985 period was of roughly 15 thousand million lei as against only five thousand million lei over 1951-1965.

PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES REPORT ON CASTRO VISIT

LD181409 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1622 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Presidency held a session in Belgrade, presided over by Sinan Hasani. FEC President Branko Mikulic informed the Presidency on the current economic trends in the country.

At the session the Presidency also discussed and adopted a report on the results of the recent official and friendly visit to our country by Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party.

The visit and the talks between Sinan Hasani and President Fidel Castro, in which a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on the current international questions and problems was carried out, in particular on the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare, were assessed as very useful and significant to the further development of relations and the strengthening of friendship between the two nonaligned countries.

Assesses Visit 'Very Useful'

LD190650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1817 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG) -- The visit to Yugoslavia by Cuban President Fidel Castro and his talks with President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Sinan Hasani were very useful and important for the further development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and the strengthening of friendship between the two non-aligned countries, the Yugoslav State Presidency assessed at its session in Belgrade today.

The Hasani-Castro talks were a substantive exchange of views on topical international questions and results of the eighth non-aligned summit in Harare, the Presidency noted.

The Cuban President and First Secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Fidel Castro, paid an official visit to Yugoslavia from September 12 through 14.

MAMULA RECEIVES GDR AIR FORCE COMMANDER

AU181924 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Fleet Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, has received Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy defense minister and commander of the Air Force and Air Defense of the National People's Army of the GDR, who is on an official friendly visit to our country and its armed forces.

It was assessed in the talks that cooperation between the two countries is constantly advancing and that favorable conditions exist for its comprehensive developing.

TALKS CONTINUE WITH FRG FOREIGN POLICY COMMITTEE

Makic Receives Stercken

LD181111 Belgrade TANJUG domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- Radovan Makic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav half of the Mixed Commission for Economic Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG, today received Hans Stercken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Political Committee. Their talks covered economic, technological, and financial cooperation between the two countries and the directions of activities aimed at promoting them.

Focus on Cooperation

LD190708 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 17 (TANJUG) -- Talks held in Belgrade today between a delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany's Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee and a number of prominent Yugoslav officials focused on the expansion and diversification of relations between Yugoslavia and the F.R.G., particularly in the economic field.

The F.R.G. parliamentarians, headed by Chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee Hans Strecken, are on a several-day official visit to Yugoslavia.

The F.R.G. is Yugoslavia's second-largest economic partner.

The Bundestag delegation today conferred with Yugoslav Vice-Premier Milos Milosavljevic, member of the Yugoslav Executive Council and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-F.R.G. Committee for Economic Cooperation Radovan Makic, Chairman of the Yugoslav Committee on Science and Technology Bozidar Matic, Chairman of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Foreign Policy Committee Mijat Sukovic and Yugoslav Deputy Foreign Secretary Budimir Loncar.

During today's talks, the two sides stressed the mutual wish to promote economic, technological and financial cooperation between the two countries and discussed Yugoslavia's prospects for joining modern technological trends.

The hosts said that the high Yugoslav trade deficit was a limiting factor in increasing economic cooperation.

The members of the Yugoslav delegation said they expected the F.R.G., as an influential member of the European Community, to invest efforts against protectionist measures which restrict Yugoslav exports to the Common Market.

The Yugoslav side also said that more joint ventures in Yugoslavia, industrial coproduction projects and advanced forms of cooperation would enhance the stability and durability of over-all Yugoslav-F.R.G. relations.

During their talk with Budimir Loncar, the F.R.G. delegation members were acquainted with the most important decisions of the Eighth Non-aligned Summit in Harare and the approach of the non-aligned to topical international problems.

ZAGREB FAIR ROUNDTABLE LOOKS AT TRADE WITH EC

AU181702 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Sep p 6

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — Despite the existing difficulties there is mutual readiness and interest for the advancement of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EC. The more intensive presence of the Yugoslav exporting organizations in the EC market must also be accompanied by suitable additional measures of liberalization.

This was stated today in the roundtable talk on "Relations Between Yugoslavia and the EC" held at the Zagreb grand fair. On this occasion it was stated that in the period between 1980 and 1985 the total trade between Yugoslavia and the EC decreased by 15 percent. Yugoslav trade deficit with the community countries in 1985 amounted to something like $1 billion. As was pointed out, a new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EC, which should, as stated, take more into account the objective requirements of our country, will be signed.

The representatives of the EC Commission in Yugoslavia also took part in the work of the gathering organized by the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy.

HASANI RECEIVES NEW ENVOY TO MISSION AT CEMA

LD151101 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0848 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Dr Budimir Lazovic prior to his departure for duty as head of the permanent SFRY mission attached to CEMA.

SUNDIC LOOKS AT SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING

LD181559 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Here is our foreign political commentary whose topic is the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. It is still uncertain if the foreign ministers of the two superpowers will succeed in agreeing on the agenda and date for the second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. Here is Milika Sundic:

[Sundic] The direction in which Soviet-U.S. relations will develop over the coming weeks and months largely depends on the course and outcome of tomorrow's meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze, the foreign ministers of the two superpowers. The talks between the two ministers are scheduled to last for 2 days, and there is a possibility that Shevardnadze will be received by Reagan. Shultz and Shevardnadze were due to meet last May but the Soviet side canceled the meeting in protest of the U.S. armed action against Libya. The preparations for another meeting have been long and protracted, and in the meantime a number of meetings have been held, which have dealt with various problems. These other meetings promised that the foreign ministers' meeting would proceed without problems.

However, the Daniloff-Zakharov spy case, which has not yet been resolved, as well as the U.S. intention to deny hospitality to 25 Soviet UN officials could have a very negative effect on the course of the meeting between the two ministers. When the Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting was scheduled for 19 and 20 September, it was expected that the two ministers would exclusively concentrate on fixing the date and the agenda for the next Reagan-Gorbachev meeting.

However, after everything that has happended in the last couple of days in Soviet-U.S. relations, it seems likely that the Daniloff case will take up a rather large amount of Shultz and Shevardnadze's precious time. In fact, this is what the Americans want, because, as is well known, Washington is categorical in maintaining that Daniloff was not involved in any spy activity while Soviet UN official Zakhorov allegedly was. The Soviet version of this spy case is totally different from the U.S. version, and if Shultz continues to insist that Daniloff be released and Zakharov tried, because, as is claimed, Zakharov was caught red-handed, the whole affair could instigate new wranglings between Moscow and Washington and might even jeopardize the positive outcome of the meeting between the two ministers.

We must, however, hope that this will not happen after all and that the Daniloff-Zakharov spy affair will not affect the two superpowers' ability to reason to the extent that they sacrifice the summit. If, however, they do sacrifice the summit, both countries would be taking an enormous risk not only regarding the further development or, shall we say, promotion of Soviet-U.S. relations, but other much wider issues as well. On the other hand, this would mean that in both countries those forces opposed to any improvement in the U.S.-Soviet relations and peaceful resolution to controversial problems are gaining ground. Of course, such forces operate openly in the United States. This fact was brought to the fore by the Daniloff case and the demands put on President Reagan not to make any concessions to Moscow. Of course, it is possible that Moscow also has opponents of any agreement with Washington.

So, although there is still hope that in the course of the 2-day meeting between Shultz and Shevardnadze reason will prevail and that the two ministers will reach an agreement on the agenda and the date for the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting, it is still possible that the decision about the summit will again be postponed until a more favorable opportunity, which of course, would be of no good.

DRAFT BILL TO SOLVE TANJUG BUDGET PROBLEMS

LD181358 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade [No date as received] -- TANJUG'S work and development program will be the basis for precisely defining the annual funds necessary for successfully carrying out the agency's work and tasks which are important for the realization of the functions of the federation. At the proposal of the TANJUG Council the program will be established by the Federal Executive Council for each year, while the necessary funds will be determined by the Information Scretariat. This is the essence of the draft alw on changes and amendments to the TANJUG news agency, which was considered today in the Committee for Social-political Relations of the Federal Champber.

This method of providing funds is the essential new feature compared to the present law and practice, under which funds are provided from the federation budget on the basis of a preliminary calculation by the Federal Information Secretariat. Because the rate of inflation could not be estimated in advance, the agency found itself in a difficult position, and because of this additional funds were a often demanded from the federation budget.

With this new solution in the draft law, according to Deputy Federal Information Secretary Tihomir Ilijevski, the problem of financing TANJUG will be eliminated, since the program will be established in advance, as will the basis for funds to realize that program. Pointing out the great significance with TANJUG has in the information system, for the Yugoslav and foreign public, and expressing their support for the draft law, delegates stressed that it was inadmissible that the agency had found itself in an unenviable material position. The law is expected to be adopted as soon as the next session of the Federal Chamber, which has been called for 1 October.

ASSEMBLY EXAMINES FAILURE TO ACHIEVE EXPORT PLAN

LD190504 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The planned 9 percent growth this year of Yugoslav exports of goods and services will not be realized, it was stated today in the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

The Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade anticipates that the implemented economic measures will have an impact on a more dynamic growth of exports during the last 3 months of this year, which should make it possible for our deliveries to foreign countries this year to reach, in realistic terms, last year's level or to grow by 1 or 2 percent at the most.

Goods delivered to foreign countries were worth $6.2 billion in 8 months, 4 percent less than in the same period last year. Together with the 1 percent decline in imports, the foreign deficit has reached $1.3 billion.

Because the exchange of services with foreign countries, except tourism, is not progressing according to plan, it is almost certain that there will be no surplus as was originally envisaged in the country's balance of payments. The balance of payments will most probably be brought into equilibrium, which will not be a failure in these conditions, Milorad Unkovic, deputy federal secretary for foreign trade, said.

Within the framework of preparing the measures of the economic policy for next year, the FEC has, according to FEC member Mito Pejovski, adopted the stand that the income-related motivation of exporters must be maintained at least at the present level in addition to the efforts to improve the conditions of business activity of the collectives orientated to the foreign customer. [passage omitted]

On this occasion as well, the opportunity was used to reiterate that the foreign exchange market is not operating as it should be, and that something must be undertaken. Though the total payments to foreign countries amounted to almost $6 billion in 8 months, as was noted, only $320 million passed through the foreign exchange market.

RENOVICA MEETS WITH LCY CC COMMISSION HEADS

LD190732 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade 18 Sep (TANJUG) -- Milanko Renovica, LCY Central Committee Presidium president held a meeting in the LCY Central Committee today with the presidents of the LCY Central Committee commissions at which they exchanged views on the organization and ways of work of the LCY Central Committee commissions.

It was agreed that all the LCY Central Committee commissions, starting from the congress decisions, should draw up and adopt their work plans for the next period and become involved in the implementation of the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress. It also was stressed on this occasion that the commissions, with their methods and content of work, should contribute toward a more efficient LCY Central Committee in implementing the established tasks.

IVANOGRAD TRIBUNE LOOKS AT SOCIOECONOMIC CRISIS

AU171914 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Sep 86

[Excerpts] The Ivangrad Tribune on problems of self-managing integration of Yugoslav society has concluded. The basic message of the roundtable discussion reads: There is a general concern about the socioeconomic crisis in which our country has landed, and one should pass from patriotic words to patriotic deeds. Zivojin Jerotijevic reports:

Our revolution always emerged from crises and backwardness by stepping forward and never back. Therefore it is important to recognize the alternatives to such a view of development. These were the words of the first participant in the discussion, Bosko Krunic. Some are bothered by parts of the 1974 Constitution — so are we, by some parts — and some are bothered by the Constitution as a whole. However, the LC will realize its unity only in action and without delay, by mobilizing one's own forces and by a sharp differentiation on this basis, of course, Krunic stressed. He recalled that such differentiations in the LC occurred — and they were very dramatic — at turning points in development.

One of these was the well-known differentiation at the 4th plenum [of the LCY Central Committee on Brioni on 1 July 1966, when Aleksandar Rankovic was deposed] and in connection with it. This differentiation has for 20 years been one of the bases of ideopolitical work of the LC, and there must be no vacillation on this point, of course, Krunic pointed out.

This was in fact a peculiar response to the assessment made by Batric Jovanovic yesterday; Jovanovic believed that the destruction of Yugoslavia, as he put it, began with the Brioni plenum and went on until a few years ago, while unitarianism was proclaimed the chief danger to the country. Without disputing the need for the struggle against unitarianism, Jovanovic expressed his opinion that it provided the scope for the activities of the separatist forces that have led to divisions and splits in virtually all fields of life. [passage omitted]

Concluding the discussion, Miso Pavicevic, chairman of the Ivangrad Tribune Council, expressed his conviction that the gathering has been a success despite some understandable differences in views which nevertheless follow the same ideological course. Public tribunes, Pavicevic added, are not forums that provide ready-made solutions, but places from which a constructive concern about our situation and disagreement with the practice of small (?steps) in the realization of Congress tenets may be expressed.

BOSNIA HERCEGOVINA LC DISCUSSES WORK STOPPAGES

LD160533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Servce in Serbo-Croatian 1715 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Sarejevo, 15 Sep (TANJUG) — The Bosnia and Hercegovivna LC Central Committee Presidium decided at today's session, which was chaired by Milan Uzelac, that the third session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee should be held on 1 October. As already announced, this session will examine the ideopolitical tasks of the League of Communists in realizing and constructing a tax system and fiscal policy.

The forthcoming gathering has been preceded by lively ideopolitical activity in the municipal organizations, and on the basis of the experience acquired in this sphere, the Central Committee will set concrete tasks for the organs, organizations and members of the League of Communists, the realization of which would greatly help to alter the state of affairs in the tax system and fiscal policy as an instrument of socioeconomic development.

A statement from today's session says that at the next session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee an examination will also be made of the implementation of the conclusions of the second session.

The Presidium also held a discussion today of the ideopolitical aspects of work stoppages at a number of organizations of associated labor. In this connection, it as noted that the work stoppages demand continuous monitoring, more profound analysis of their causes and consequences, and more effective activity by the organs and organizations of the League of Communists in preventing them. In the critical and wide-ranging discussion at the Presidium session, it was stressed that in a number of environments there was an evident passive attitude on the part of basic organizations of the League of Communists, and that they were slow to get involved in solving the problems which caused the work stoppages, that there was insufficient activity by Communists in self-management organs and organizations in overcoming the identified problems, and that the sociopolitical organs were slow in being informed about everything that was occurring in individual collectives where "strikes" had taken place.

LC organizations and organs, and organs and organizations of the trade unions, and other subjects in the basic organizations of associated labor were not involving themselves enough in solving the vital workers questions which were emerging as the direct cause of work stoppages, and in the majority of cases this was being left to the committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The Presidium concluded that a resume should be taken from today's session on the ideopolitical aspects of the League of Communists' activity regarding work stoppages, and that this document should be sent to the municipal committees of the League of Communists for examination to enable concrete ideopolitical activity to be organized among the LC membership in associated labor, with all the necessary measures being taken to resolve the conflicts in associated labor.

At the same time, this ideopolitical activity would mean the implementation of congress orientations, in which the members of the League of Communists must be the initiators in self-management and management organs and organizations regarding the timely examination of the problems present and the effective undertaking of measures to remove them consistently, concludes the statement from today's session of the Bosnia and Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium.

CROATIAN LC CC PRESIDIUM VIEWS MEDIA INFLUENCE

LD160510 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1807 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Zagreb, 15 Sep (TANJUG) -- The issue of how and by what methods and forms of activity the LC could influence the formation of public opinion, as well as the issue of how this important aspect of the LC's political activity should be more efficiently carried out must be seriously discussed in the LC organizations and the leadership. This was stressed in a debate at today's meeting in the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium. his debate proceeded from the LCY Central Committee's stance of 29 July on the direct activity of the Communists in the sphere of public information, and from the analysis of the information and propaganda activity in Croatia drawn up on the basis of the conclusions of the 10th Congress of the Croatian LC and the 13th Congress of the LCY. The meeting, which was presided over by Stanko Stojcevic, was also attended by the members of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium as well as Central Committee members involved in the public information sector. Also present were representatives of those intermunicipal and town LC organizations in whose areas the largest media organizations are situated.

Proceeding from the assessment that in recent years the public information media in Croatia have expanded the range of their activity, that its basic LC organizations have become more active, that the Socialist Alliance is assuming more responsibility for the activity of the public information media, and that the forms of social influence on the media's work have been firmly established, the participants in the debate went on to analyze the negative phenomena in a section of the press and other means of information. This was a reference to, in the first place, the practice where journalists tend to report "objectively," which sometimes leads to criticism for its own sake, protracted "cases," and, in extreme cases, to the promotion of antisocialist and anti-self-management views. This causes confusion among the public and creates a false impression that the only way of inciting the leadership of sociopolitical organizaitions to work is by publicizing what is negative in society and by creating incidents.

Today's debate, it was stressed, marks the beginning of broader social action that the LC will undertake in all sections of the public information media. Despite the difficulties that the public information media, primarily the press, the radio, and television, have been encountering in their work, there still exist untapped possibilities for more successful work. The route toward more effective social influence on the public information media must be sought in the LC's better organization and its enhanced ability and cooperation throughout the country so that as uniform solutions as possible could be applied in all the republics and provinces, and the creation of any barriers between them prevented. It was agreed that a part of the activity should be directed toward analyzing the functioning of the system of social influence on the means of public information in order to establish directions of future activity.

The public information media have an important role to play in promoting the activity of the LC and other subjective forces in society, and in creating a favorable atmosphere for the implementation of congress conclusions, particularly those concerning labor and economic development; the consolidation of the system of self-managment; the resolution of the vital issues facing the young; and the further development of the LC, which is expected to tackle the topical issues of the present-day and rapid technological development. The LC must therefore organize itself better to be able to exercise, together with other subjective forces, its share of influence on the formation of public opinion.

BORBA LOOKS AT BOGAVAC CASE, SOLIDARITY FUND

AU131850 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatioan 6-7 Sep 86 p 2

[Milomir Kragovic article: "Bogavac of Misplaced Solidarity]

[Excerpts] Even those who are least curious and initiated, let alone those whose professional distinction it is to be well informed, know virtually everything or enough about the "Bogavac Case." When it was thought, and perhaps expected, that the marathon (excessive) story about the KOMUNIST journalist of many years and editor of party chronicles would become less interesting after 5 years, here comes a continuation, or rather a new complication.

"Announcement No. 3" of the Intitiative Committee for a Solidarity Fund says: "In conformity with the principles of the fund presented in the open letter to the public of 1 May 1986, the Initiative Committee adopted the decision that Dusan Bogavac, KOMUNIST editor who has been given notice and as of April this year does not receive any personal income, be given monetary assistance equaling three average monthly incomes totaling 210,000 dinars."

Among other things, the said committee announces that letters have been received from Prof Dr Branko Horvat and Prof Dr Predrag Matvejevic of Zagreb, in which they announce that they are also joining the initiators of the solidarity fund.

To rewind the film, in brief: After the initiation of the project "What Is To Be Done," which was designed as a forum at which our social reality was to be analyzed, and after the mailing of a lengthy work by Dr Vojislav Seselj, who advocated the views that he advocated (because of which he was criminally prosecuted), the reckless acts of Dusan Bogavac began. Among other things, his LC Basic Organization handed him the last reprimand for mistakes in his conduct, but the Presidium of the Committee of the LC Organization in the Federation was not satisfied with such a sanction by the collective and expelled him from the LC. In the explanation of this decision it is said "that with his activities between 1981 and 1985 he manifested and supported anarcholiberal and nationalist positions and ideology, undermining the prestige of the LCY and contributing to the braking up of its ideological and action unity, which is how he collided with the ideopolitical line and statute provisions of the LCY."

Furthermore, Bogavac was on the payroll of the said newspaper, without the right to influence editorial policy. Several months ago, on the eve of the annual vacation euphoria, he was dismissed because he refused to perform the duties of a sales, propaganda, and marketing officer. This subject then "reached" the agenda of the Presidium of Serbia's Journalists Association, which rejected the views of a group of 91 signatories who, in brief, saw in KOMUNIST's behavior an act directed against the journalist profession. The journalists' leadership, in contrast to some of their members, rejected such an assessment and stressed that it will strive to protect the integrity of all its members, of course under the condition that they adhere to the journalistic code in performing their responsible functions.

As a counterreaction, or as the most efficacious therapy, or... a Solidarity Fund was set up, which by now has been joined by over 200 journalists, cultural and other workers, not only from Belgrade. The aim, at least the original aim, was to help financially "a comrade in writing." [passage omitted]

First of all, regardless of the fact that one should tolerantly discuss everything, it is nevertheless not disputed that an editor of a party newspaper who "parts with his party" (and such an assessment has until now not been refuted under regular procedure in the LC) cannot stay in his old position. This does not mean, however, (of course under the condition that Bogavac does not work as an enemy of this country and against the foundations of its policy) that as an SAWP member he cannot find, or does not possess, his place in his profession in some other newspaper that is not an LCY organ. [passage omitted]

To return to the subject: Had the Journalists' Presidium had a more flexible attitude toward its member and activist of many years -- even despite his "hardness" in conduct -- a suitable solution would probably also have been found for Dusan Bogavac; he would have been helped financially to tide himself over his temporary unemployment while searching for a journalistic job with some other newspaper.

Perhaps it would have been shown that this were an illusory attempt, but even the unitiated would then be clear about what is at stake. Now, however, Bogavac "remained alone" and a Solidarity Fund hs been born, in any case as an unwanted growth which may turn into a malignant social tumor.

It would nevertheless be impudent and cynical to say that all the signatories and members of this Solidarity Fund are suspicious accomplices, some sort of hangers-on of Bogavac, just as it is exceedingly naive and equally incorrect to believe that they all affixed their signatures out of an intention to help a comrade and colleague in financial straits. [passage omitted]

Every honest man in this country has asked himself at least once: Don't we frequently aid and assist the birth of various solidarity funds, as well as the preaching that follows? [passage omitted]

After all, had the Dusan Bogavac situation been resolved in a more peaceful, normal, and even more guild-like manner, social assistance could not have been politicized and perverted into misplaced solidarity. If even then somebody wanted to set up a "salvation fund," it would have been crystal clear that he did not do it to help a comrade in need but to achieve some other aims.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES GRAFT, CORRUPTION, MARTINOVIC

AU1900830 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] The Committee for Administration of Justice met in the SFRY Assembly. It discussed the spreading occurrence of graft and corruption. It was also said that the Martinovic case is not under an embargo, as is asserted by the Committee for the Protection of Man and the Environment of the Serbian Writers' Association. Olivija Rusovac reports:

As incomplete as the report by the Federal Public Prosecutor on graft and corruption may be, it indicates the wide expansion of this social evil. In 1984 and 1985, 1,089 persons were reported for corruption, and 684 persons were charged after investigations. Corruption is most frequently uncovered in state administration, the economy, the health services, housing, and in employment. The prosecution of Serbia has shown that cases of corruption have been discovered even among internal affairs workers and in education, a fact which is assessed to be extremely dangerous.

In addition, among those found to have taken bribes are sanitation inspectors, heads of local community offices, branch managers in shops, judges, doctors, professors, and labor officers. The Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly will discuss this subject next year.

In connection with the discussion of the theses for amending the Associated Labor Law, the Administration of Justice Committee concluded that all the penal provisions should be reexamined and that other fields of self-managing judicature, for instance arbitration, should also be affirmed.

The Petitions Commission of the SFRY Assembly has received a letter from the Serbian Writers' Association, or more precisely from its Committee for the Protection of Man and the Environment, which requested that the embargo be lifted from the Martinovic case. The Administration of Justice Committee examined the letter but did not take up a position on it. It only pointed out to the Assembly Petitions Commission that the Federal Chamber discussed this case and adopted several conclusions. It was also pointed out that the respective Public Prosecution in Kosovo at the beginning of 1986 issued a statement on how the case was wound up, or rather stating that there is no case for a charge. Djordje Martinovic requested prosecution and the procedure is underway at his request, so that this case is not subject to any embargo, it was said in the committee.